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New Destroyer Placed In Service at Boston; Britain May Close Ports

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 1, 1940

In New England: Shrimp Fleet Planned

The $4,675,000 destroyer Niblack was commissioned at the Boston Navy Yard today, less than two years after her keel was laid at Bath, Maine. Two other destroyers will be added to the Navy within five days. [Details: Page 11.]

Ten new shrimp draggers will be constructed soon by the General Seafoods Corporation of Boston and added to its ocean fleet, the Corporation's President, J. Lawrence Alphen, announced. The draggers will cost $100,000. [Details: Page 11.]

Resolutions indorsing the re-election of President Roosevelt, backing the national defense program, and urging the Federal Government to withhold defense contracts from firms which do not train apprentices are expected to be adopted at the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor in Boston, commencing Monday. [Details: Page 11.]

Rich and poor alike are flooding Boston offices of the United States Committee for Care of European Children with requests to take guest children from England into their homes. [Details of how to apply for evacuees, and picture: Page 12.]

The vanguard of Massachusetts National Guardsmen left by motorcade early today for Northern New York State, where maneuvers will be held during the next three weeks. [Details: Page 11.]

War Summary: Britain Ready to Close Ports

Defense changes in Britain include plans for the rearrangement of shipping at a number of ports, the closing of some and the restricting of others to necessary military needs. [Details: Page 6.]

Naval losses have been admitted by Britain in the sinking of one destroyer, presumably in the course of fighting with Italian naval units. Britain further claims to have sunk two Italian submarines. A Greek tanker, serving Italy, also was sunk by the British.

Air raids continued in the neighborhood of Dover, which for three days has been under continual attack.

Heavily damaged, the British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara entered Rio de Janeiro for repairs after a brief sea battle off Brazil with an unidentified German raider, which escaped. [Details: Page 6.]

Windsors Board American Liner at Lisbon

Lisbon, Portugal (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, traveling as "Captain and Mrs. Wood," in a party of six, were scheduled to sail for New York aboard the American Export liner Excalibur at 6 p. m. today. The ship is due in New York Aug. 9. Also on the Excalibur will be William Phillips, United States Ambassador to Rome; Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland; John Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, and George Gordon, Minister to the Netherlands.

In New York the American Export Line announced that the Duke and Duchess had already boarded the Excalibur at Lisbon.

In Washington: Debt Relief Mapped for Draftees

Establishment of a $500,000,000 fund, requested by President Roosevelt, to assist the Western Hemisphere in meeting economic conditions caused by the war was approved 8 to 6 by the Senate Banking Committee. Legislation providing the fund would increase the capital and lending authority of the Government's Export-Import Bank from the present $200,000,000 to $700,000,000.

Debt relief legislation for men who may be drafted for compulsory training has been drawn up by the War Department, reported Brig. Gen. William E. Shedd to Congress, without disclosing details. He said the measure would be ready whenever requested.

Aircraft companies will expand plants for the defense program without waiting for Congress to act on tax and profits legislation, according to Donald W. Douglas, a leading manufacturer and spokesman for the industry, in conferring with the Defense Commission and Army and Navy officials.

The House voted to repeal legislation enacted last month which had empowered the Secretary of the Navy to take over and operate private industrial plants for national defense purposes. Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia of the Naval Committee said it was "too broad for peacetime."

The House Judiciary Committee voted, 14 to 3, in favor of a Constitutional amendment which would empower Congress to give the District of Columbia representation in the National House of Representatives.

Robert O. Patterson, former Judge of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of War succeeding Louis Johnson, whose resignation had been accepted by President Roosevelt last Thursday.

Needy young persons from self-supporting families as well as from those on relief may now receive National Youth Administration help, under new NYA rules.

President Roosevelt signed the $25,000,000 Congressional appropriation for increased Tennessee Valley Authority generation of electricity, as a national-defense measure to aid a new aluminum plant, important to aircraft.

Japan Frees Six Britons Charged With Spying

Tokyo (AP)—Six of the 11 British subjects arrested in Shanghai for alleged spying operations have been released, thereby easing the tension somewhat between Britain and Japan, although Japan is preparing a sharp protest to the British against the blockade in the West by the British Navy. [Details: Page 4.]

Baltic States Move Nearer to Soviet Union

Russia's Supreme Soviet opened a session which is expected to incorporate Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia into the Soviet Union. Premier Molotoff pictured Russia as remote from the war in which he said Britain and the United States would eventually be leagued against Germany and Italy.

The Balkan Entente—Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Turkey—heard the German press declare that this grouping of the Balkan States had outlived its usefulness and would not be permitted in Germany's "new order" in Southeastern Europe.

Rumania, German dispatches to the Associated Press declared, is now expected by the Reich to make territorial concessions which will satisfy the demands both of Bulgaria and Hungary.

France will not resign from the League of Nations, although its attitude toward the League is one of "indifference," a French Foreign Office spokesman said. "We recognize the value of certain of its technical services."

Costa Rica Halts Exchange With Italy

San Jose, Costa Rica (AP)—The Costa Rican Exchange Control Commission announced it was holding up all requests for exchange to pay for Italian imports in retaliation for Italy's restrictions on coffee imports. Reliable sources said Costa Rica would renounce its trade treaty with Italy on grounds that Italy had not respected the agreement.

Northwest Launches First Big Freighter in Decade

Tacoma, Wash (AP)—The Pacific Northwest today launched its first large commercial vessel in almost a decade. President Roosevelt's daughter, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, sponsored the ship, the first of five 6-I type Maritime Commission freighters being built at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation. The 417-foot long, diesel-powered cargo vessel was named Cape Alva after a Washington State landmark jutting into the Pacific. The ship cost $2,217,000.

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Study of Gold Reveals Peril Of Unpegging

Experts say U. S. would face serious losses if it stopped buying yellow metal.

American gold stocks have climbed to $20,000,000,000. The size of the pile, which is three quarters of the monetary gold in existence, has aroused many questions. Is the gold an asset or a liability? Isn't it advisable to take steps to keep gold away? What steps? Must the United States go on absorbing gold till there is none left elsewhere, and then be "stuck" with it? Will the world ever use gold again? How would a Nazi success affect American gold? Does the spread of the barter system sound the knell of gold as money? And so on. A series of articles by The Christian Science Monitor's financial editor, of which this is the sixth, will seek to clarify the problem.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To sum up: Gold is now on the dollar standard, in that, but for the support accorded by the $35 an ounce which the United States Treasury pays for it, the bottom would fall through the gold market. And the dollar is bolstering up gold because of the war trade

Without "cash-and-carry" neutrality, there wouldn't have been such a tremendous mobilization of gold in Europe, for sale to the United States. As to the future of gold after the war, this is clouded, along with foreign trade conducted by individuals, by Nazi threats of a "goldless economy," meaning a Nazi-regimented economy within its sphere of influence, and blackjack barter outside.

How, then, can the United States abate and effect the redistribution of the flood of gold pouring upon the United States? For that is what is meant by "solving" the gold problem. Below are itemized various suggestions that have been propounded as "solutions," with comment appended:

Stop buying gold: This is the obvious solution which appeals either to those who don't stop to figure the consequences or to those who believe with the post-Civil War Secretary of the Treasury Sherman that "the way to resume is to resume."

1. The dollar would go up on the foreign exchange market, i. e., become more expensive for America's foreign customers to buy with their own currencies. At present their demand for dollars to pay for American goods is met instantly by the prior selling of gold to Uncle Sam. This process equates the supply and demand for dollars. However, with dollars in universal demand for the purchase of American materials, and dollars no longer obtainable expeditiously by the prior sale of gold, there would be a frantic bidding for dollars, and thus the dollar would go up.

   That all sounds very technical till you see the result. A high or expensive-to-buy dollar would turn foreign customers away from the United States except for goods that they could neither do without nor obtain even in substitute form elsewhere.

   An embargo on gold, in short would bring on an economic crisis.

2. The United States would be taking the lead in marking down its $20,000,000,000 cache. This wouldn't be good business, obviously. If the fixed price is removed, and gold allowed to find its own level by supply and demand, there is no surety where it would settle. But it would be much lower than $35 an ounce. Re-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

All These Are Americans, Too

Roberts, Wide World

All Races and Creeds—But All Americans

What Is an American? A Living Amalgam

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the first article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

As I was walking up the main street of Fort Smith, during a brief visit in that attractive Arkansas city, I saw a business sign bearing the name "Yankoff." The familiar appearance of the word made me wonder if its bearer wasn't a Bulgarian. So I mounted a wooden stairway and ushered myself through an open door into an empty waiting room. Since I didn't want to wait, I boldly rang a bell that seemed to be designed to call somebody. It did.

A door was soon opened by a pleasant blue-eyed, brown-haired lady, who instantly recognized the bell-ringer and gave him an exuberant Balkan welcome. Before it had subsided, the lady's husband appeared, with a new onslaught of good will. The Yankoffs were old friends from Bulgaria.

After a long conversation, full of reminiscences, Mr. Yankoff related the following incident. "A Fort Smith fruit merchant from Italy told me this morning he was sorry for me. When I asked him why, he replied, 'Because those Nazis are going to seize your country.' 'No one can seize my country. I retorted. 'Why, I thought it was a poor, weak little state,' the Italian said. 'Well, you're wrong. It's the mightiest country on earth,' I answered, 'I'm an American!' "

Such were Mr. Yankoff's sentiments. He is an American. He came here to be an American. I think he is as much an American as any one in his state.

Not long after visiting Fort Smith I was in one of America's 13 Pulaskis. Arriving late at night, I went to a restaurant, where I was served by Ahemed, a friendly Mohammedan from Albania. He expressed sorrow over the plight of his former land and said, "When we Americans make the world democratic, Albania will be free again!" That was the first Mohammedan American I had talked with. His wife is a West Virginian.

Once in visiting Oklahoma I took lunch at its little town of Guthrie As I paid for my appetizing meal I remarked to the cashier, "This is a Greek restaurant, isn't it?"

"No," he answered emphatically "it is an American restaurant owned by an American of Greek origin."

Not far from Guthrie is the little Kansas town of Coffeyville which for our family is distinguished by two notable events. First, one of my twin daughters married a young man from there. Second, a vigorous son of German-born grandparents taught in the high school there.

Willkie as Teacher

This young man, called at the time Lewis W. Willkie, represented a very typical American reality.

Most of the people in Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and a dozen other important cities were like him, namely, foreign-born or children of foreign-born. Some of them were called foreigners.

But intensely patriotic, straight-shooting Coffeyville never considered its rather restless young teacher anything but American. And now in the East and West, in the North and South, millions of Americans have spontaneously and enthusiastically arisen to declare that this grandson of foreign-

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Flynn to Succeed Farley On Democratic Committee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn of New York accepted today the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee effective Aug. 17.

Mr. Flynn's appointment to succeed James A. Farley as head of the Committee to direct the party campaign, was made at a conference at the White House.

Mr. Flynn is well known for his local political activity in New York and has been a frequent consultant of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Farley, who will retire from the chairmanship of the National Committee on Aug. 17, to operate the New York Yankee Baseball System, announced Mr. Flynn's selection.

Mr. Farley, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, and President Roosevelt made the decision at a conference with a committee named at the Chicago convention to pick a successor for Mr. Farley. Mr. Flynn headed that committee, and he was regarded as something of a dark horse in the speculation on the new chairman.

Mr. Flynn had been New York's Secretary of State for 10 years, refusing a sixth-term in 1938. In addition to his present political activities, he is a member of the law firm of Goldwater & Flynn. He is an alumnus of Fordham University and Law School. He was born in the Bronx in 1891.

Active in Tammany politics, he was a New York State Assemblyman from 1917 to 1921, Sheriff of Bronx County, 1921-26, and New York City Chamberlain, 1926-29.

As Governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt named him to the State Secretaryship in 1929.

Intimate Message from Colorado Springs

Willkie Welcomes Roosevelt Because It Will Bring President's Policy of Government Control of Individual Out Into the Open

By J. Roscoe Drummond, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Nearly every politician and political writer whom I know has been unable to believe that Wendell L. Willkie was doing other than striking a harmless pose in insisting that he wanted above all else to run against Franklin Roosevelt.

When 1940 political talk first began to simmer with the opening of Congress last January, the publicity boys of the Republican National Committee went around the Press Club chanting: "We want Roosevelt. We want Roosevelt."

They didn't mean it.

When the pre-convention campaign managers of all the Republican Presidential hopefuls began warming up for Philadelphia, they were forever boldly proclaiming: "Bring on Roosevelt."

They didn't mean it.

They sincerely and urgently and understandably hoped that the President wouldn't run and believed that if he didn't it would be a walk-over for the Republicans.

Willkie Really Means It

The Republican Presidential nominee means it. I am convinced, as are all the correspondents who have spent many hours with him on this so-called vacation, that Mr. Willkie was not fooling, was not even being innocently political, when he kept affirming that he wanted to oppose the New Deal's ablest exponent in this election. He hoped that Mr. Roosevelt would be nominated. He is gratified that he was nominated. He would rather campaign against him than any other Democrat.

But why? That question has come up many times in discussion here and this writer has received a number of letters from readers of The Christian Science Monitor asking that Mr. Willkie's politically unorthodox attitude be explained, or, if necessary, explained again.

Now, before he was nominated, Mr. Willkie jestingly remarked on several occasions that "He would rather beat the champ than Tony Galento." This expressive and pithy phrase, however much it suggests the truth, doesn't get to the heart of it. And so at one of the early press conferences we had here with Mr. Willkie—it was before the Chicago convention—this question was asked:

"Mr. Willkie, we still find it difficult to understand why you want to have the Democrats nominate President Roosevelt for a third term. We know you have said that you want to beat the champ, not his second. We know you have said that only with the President running against you would it be a really zestful campaign; but, from the point of view of your own convictions, isn't it more important to the country that there should be a change of administration in Washington than that you should have the fun of doing battle with Mr. Roosevelt?"

Mr. Willkie thought a moment and then replied deliberately:

"That is true. Yes, that is certainly true. I have said that I'd like the fun of a hard, fighting campaign, but my position really goes deeper than that and I am glad to clarify exactly what I mean.

"Mr. Roosevelt is the champion New Dealer, the outstanding advocate of the philosophy which holds that the Government's control over the individual should be extended and intensified. There is no monopoly as dangerous as the monopoly of political power. That is what the New Deal means and that is the most vital issue of the national campaign ahead.

No Clouding of Issue

"The nomination of Franklin Roosevelt, who will propound and defend that philosophy, means that this issue will be brought out into bold relief. The nomination of any other Democrat would mean that the big, important issue would be clouded.

"It is the essence of the democratic way that the people shall decide what kind of government they want. It is vital to American democracy that the issue of the philosophy and practices of the New Deal should be decided by the American peopl after free discussion and frank debate and I would rather lose the election on the real issues with the New Deal's most effective advocate against me than win it against any lesser candidate whose campaign would hedge on the issues and blur the verdict. I'm really thinking of more than the fun of the battle; I am thinking of the welfare of our democracy."

Mr. Willkie has his wish. But he meant it. He can hardly wait for the campaign to begin. It's going to be something.

U. S. Naval Costs Tied Closely To British Sea Aid

Cost of maintenance as well as construction seen as heavy and necessary unless England continues as 'Mistress of the Seas'—House passes $5,000,000,000 appropriation bill for defense needs.

As the House passed what may be America's largest appropriation bill—five billion dollars for warships, warplanes, and guns—new estimates disclosed the tremendous financial burden which would face the United States in defense of the seas without the aid of the British Navy.

Maintaining a two-ocean Navy, as well as building it, the United States would be committed to an operating and upkeep charge that might run as high as $2,000,000,000 a year.

At the same time, naval experts studying the possibility to aid to Britain concluded that 50 to 100 United States destroyers could be made available immediately if public and Government action should support such a move.

Opinion, too, was mobilizing to offset Congressional opposition to immediate enactment of the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription bill. In Massachusetts petitions bearing 100,000 signatures favoring the bill were sent by plane to President Roosevelt.

Meanwhile, strict Government control of export of certain types of oil and scrap metal went into effect amid an effort to reassess the possibility of international aggressors' purchasing the tools of their trade in the United States.

U. S. Could Spare Older Destroyers For Great Britain

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A majority of the thinking public in the United States has accepted the fact that Great Britain's war on the seas is our war, and that if Britain loses control of the sea, we will, for our own safety, have to assume the burden.

There are some surprises in store for those who have not yet grasped what it would mean for America to attempt to rule the seas alone.

The facts call for the most careful assessment of possibilities of aid to Britain—aid which is again being urged in the form of immediate dispatch of available destroyers.

The present Navy of the United States does not possess sufficient strength to control both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the Congress, anticipating the possibility of a Nazi conquest of Britain, recently provided for a huge increase in all types of vessels that comprise the fleet.

When these ships are completed, the United States Navy, unless the combined ship-building resources of Europe, Great Britain, and Asia are worked to capacity to produce similar vessels, will stand supreme, and will be able to afford our country protection comparable to that given the British Empire when its Navy was in its heyday.

Operating Costs

However, years must elapse before this goal is attained. Even the most optimistic estimate does not visualize the United States Navy at full strength before 1946.

In the meantime the nation must rely upon the ships that actually exist, augmented from time to time by the completion of vessels

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Bay State Backs Drive for Passage Of Draft Measure

Determined to answer opposition developing in Congress to selective military service by presenting names of 100,000 citizens demanding "immediate passage" of the Burke-Wadsworth Bill, Massachusetts headquarters of the Committee to Defend America today dispatched a petition to that effect, and with that number of signatures, by plane to President Roosevelt and the Massachusetts Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

The huge reel bearing the names was put aboard the American Airlines flagship Indianapolis which took off at 9:15 a. m. In Washington it was to be received by Melvin Hildreth, Secretary of the Washington Committee to Defend America, and taken immediately to the Senators and Representatives and to President Roosevelt.

At the East Boston Airport was a delegation from Committee headquarters at 45 Devonshire Street, who have been instrumental in circulating the petition throughout the State since last week end.

Immediate Action Urged

Mayo A. Shattuck, New England Vice-Chairman, said the decision to send the petition by plane was reached yesterday, following opposition arising over provisions of the selective training and service act.

"It is imperative that action be taken immediately on this bill," said Mr. Shattuck.

He pointed out that the names sent off today were only the first fall of returns from cities and towns in a distribution that has barely begun and that additional names will be dispatched later when the petitions have been returned by chairmen in local communities.

Aims of Committee

Formed originally by William Allen White, Emporia, Kansas, editor, as the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, the Committee at first concentrated on whipping up public sentiment for sending all possible material aid to England and France. Since the fall of France, the objectives have been re-phrased, Mr. Shattuck pointed out, as follows:

"This Committee was formed to stimulate public opinion to the proposition that the first line of defense of American liberty lay in aiding the Allies. We are still dedicated to that proposition.

Great Progress Made

"Great progress has been made. Much remains to be done. It is now clear that our first line of defense must be supplemented and strengthened by an irresistible drive for complete and impregnable national defense, both moral and material. We therefore pledge our efforts to the attainment of these great objectives:

"'1. National unity—Our national spirit must be united in the belief that the American way of life is best suited to the attainment of happiness of mankind. Our determination that this way of life shall not perish must be engraved in the hearts of all Americans.

"'2. National rearmament—The material supplies for military defense must be created by universal national service and effort. The man power for such defense must be created by universal military training. All men, all women, all property must share the burden.

"'3. Aid to the Allies—So long as the Allies, or any one of them, are fighting, and so long as the British fleet rides the waves in protection of liberty, we must assure a continued and increasing supply of materials and aid.' "

Support urged for military training bill. Picture: Page 11.

Willkie Deluged With Letters Pledging Support of Youth

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Young boys and girls who will be voting for the first time this year and some who say they will not be able to support him until "his second term" are writing in to Wendell L. Willkie by the thousands telling what they are doing to help elect him this fall.

Mr. Willkie's political fan mail which has been mounting daily since his arrival here at his Rocky Mountain "vacation" headquarters is now averaging at least 3,500 letters and telegrams a week, and additional secretaries have been rushed from New York to help handle it.

Could the Republican Presidential nominee read it all—and he would do little else if he did—he would find that his volunteer correspondents are telling him two things above all else.

First, young people all over the country are telling him that "no longer are we despondent about the future," that "you are a candidate we can eagerly fight for," and "please tell us how we can make our 'Willkie-for-President Clubs' do you the most good."

No Change Wanted

Second, men and women engaged in all kinds of work, young and older, Republicans and Democrats, are insistently, stridently, pleadingly, sternly urging Mr. Willkie to "stay just as you are" and not "become just another politician."

A Maryland boy who identified himself as President of the "Boys and Girls Willkie Club of Chevy Chase," wrote Mr. Willkie that his organization started out to raise $10 in dimes for the campaign fund, but had upped the goal to $25 and might boost it to $100 before the election.

"On my street," he wrote, "we secured 56 members, including five dogs. We charged them the same for the dogs as we do for themselves, a dime per member!"

He concluded the letter: "Yours for a fine vacation, plenty of sleep and we are all waiting for you to come back to Washington to stay on Jan. 1."

Two Grafton, Mass., youths wrote Mr. Willkie they were sure he would make a "swell President." They said they had "combed the magazines" for articles written by him, and observed: "What we like about them is that they are easy to understand. They do not contain words a mile long and are direct and straight to the point."

Appeal to Women

Another of Mr. Willkie's youthful correspondents was a Yonkers, N. Y., girl who said that although she was only 15 years of age she had been "interested in political science for quite a while." She urged the nominee to make a special appeal for the women's vote and to encourage the interest of youth in politics even though the appeal was to persons too young to vote at this time.

A Pennsylvania father sent Mr Willkie a copy of a letter from his son taking him sharply to task for suggesting that the gallery enthusiasm at Philadelphia was artificially stimulated. The boy wrote:

"I do not agree with your letter in any sense of the word. The only thing that forced those delegates to swing away from machine politics was the tremendous show of interest by the Public in Wendell Willkie.

"For the first time in my life I have a leader I can yell for and mean it. The effect of his nomination upon the country, especially the youth, is no less than amazing. No longer are we, the young men, despondent as to the future. No longer are our energies sapped with the insidious feeling of defeatism. We are going ahead to new horizons, and we are going ahead under the leadership of this man."

Isolationism Opposed

An assistant professor at Harvard University wrote:

"You must not compromise with the isolationists and you must not turn politician.

"We like you because you are not a politician and because you stand up and fight for right policies regardless of political consequences. This is the source of your strength and you must never forget it. We are all sick of politicians, who are directly responsible for our present dangerous situation.

"You are our great hope. I pray you will not fail us."

A Boston woman who said she was 82 years of age wrote Mr. Willkie:

"I'm delighted with your nomination and feel sure that after election, America will be a safer and much pleasanter country in which to live."

A Kansas farmer, offering the Republican nominees a bit of advice, urged Mr. Willkie and Mr. McNary to get a better campaign picture.

"Look up the old picture of Garfield and Arthur," he said. "One like that would please me immensely."

A laborer wrote from California: "Please help me to get off WPA where I am now compelled to work due to inability to find private employment."

These are but a sample and random cross-section of mail which is piling high in the workrooms of the nominee's headquarters. It takes hours each day just to open it and the campaign will likely be over before all these letters and telegrams can be answered. Secretarial typewriters are humming until late at night here but so far it has been a losing battle. The mail is arriving faster than it can be read and answered.

Kansas for Willkie

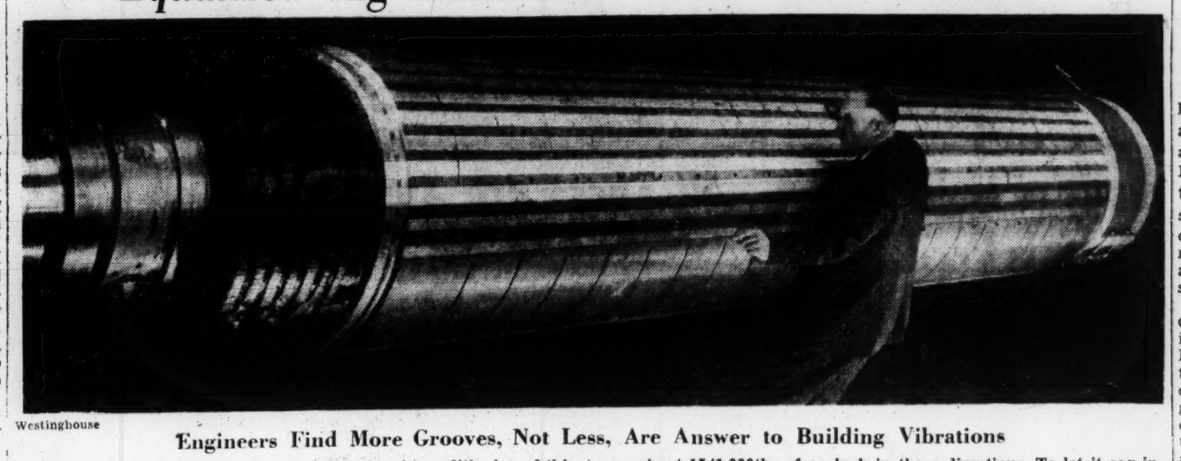
COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 1 (AP)—A delegation of Kansas Republicans headed by Gov. Payne Ratner told Wendell L. Willkie yesterday he would carry that Mid-Western farm state by 100,000 votes.

Governor Ratner, attending one of Mr. Willkie's press conferences, added that Alf M. Landon, former Kansas Governor and 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, was anxious to do anything he could to help Mr. Willkie's campaign.

Mr. Willkie remarked that he would ask Mr. Landon to make some speeches in his behalf. He asserted that the Kansan had been "100 per cent" in offering his cooperation.

Mr. Willkie also talked during the day with Mrs. Ann Wheaton and Marion Martin, Republican Committee woman workers; Mrs. Grace Reynolds, National Committee woman from Indiana, and Mrs. Joyce Arneill of Denver, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

Equalized Sag Eliminates Electric Rotor Trouble



Westinghouse

Engineers Find More Grooves, Not Less, Are Answer to Building Vibrations

Those slots on the front side are not for the air conditioning of this rotor for a large turbine-operated electric generator. They are the latest method of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of making these rotors uniformly flexible. Lengthwise grooves, which must be cut to take windings at top and bottom, let the rotor sag about 15/1,000ths of an inch in these directions. To let it sag in all directions, and thus prevent vibrations, the slots were cut in the blank sides. C. M. Laffoon, manager of the Alternating Current Engineering Department in Westinghouse's Generator Division, is shown inspecting the rotor.

Wonders of Research: Slots Solve Sag in Electric Rotor

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Twice each revolution of the rotor of a large turbine-operated electric generator shifts from a position of maximum to minimum deflection. In other words, it sags in the middle about 15 thousandths of an inch and when it gets up to speed (3,600 revolutions per minute) it begins to shiver and shake as it bobs back and forth between straight and sagging positions. This wears the bearings unevenly and sets up vibration which is tranferred to the whole building.

Westinghouse engineers hunting for the cause of this trouble found that the cutting of longitudinal grooves on two sides of the rotor to permit the insertion of the windings was responsible. Each time these grooves were in top and bottom positions the rotor would sag. Rather than try to stiffen the rotor, it was decided to trick it into smooth operation by cutting crosswise slots in the solid portions of the rotor between the grooved regions, thus giving these regions greater flexibility. Now the rotor sags the same amount throughout its revolution, and another bothersome problem in dynamic unbalance is solved.

Anent the Googolplex

Reading Edward Kasner and James Newman in their new book "Mathematics and the Imagination" (New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.75) is like taking passage on a rocket trip to the moon. Not to be outdone by astronomers who for years seem to have laid claim to all the figures astronomically or Congressionally large, these two mathematicians have built up a new world of infinite numbers and insane mathematical sanities that make the cranium expand like a balloon.

After a reassuring explanation of the new language of mathematics, they present the Googolplex, the largest definite number anyone has yet bothered to conceive of. To get some idea of the size of the Googolplex imagine your former mathematics teacher journeying to the farthest star, some 500,000,000 light years away. If he starts right out putting down zeros every inch of the way, there still wouldn't be room enough to write out a Googolplex in figures.

"The whole is greater than any of its parts" we learn in finite arithmetic, but in this larger realm to which imagination brings us, "an infinite class has the unique property that the whole is no greater than some of its parts."

Moths' Secret

The explanation of why woolens packed in boxes or chests tight enough to keep out flying clothes moths still may suffer moth damage has been found by Wallace Colman of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

His tests show that a larva just out of the egg can crawl through any opening as wide as the thickness of a sheet of good quality bond paper. When a flying moth finds the opening to a box of woolens too small to get through herself, she lays her eggs in the crack. The tiny larvae that hatch in a few days have no trouble crawling into the box and getting at their food supply. Solution—seal all cracks with gummed tape and for extra precaution keep plenty of moth flakes inside.

Friction on Ice

Experimental studies of friction on ice surfaces have shown that low frictions observed at temperatures near the melting point were due to lubrication by a thin film of water at points of contact between sliding surfaces. The work was done by English physicists A Bowden and M. Hughes. In other words steel sled runners slide not on ice but upon a thin layer of water which forms between the steel and ice. When the temperature of the ice was decreased the amount of friction rose markedly as the water film became more difficult to form. Results suggested that the heat of friction played a large part in melting a water film during sliding, rather than pressure. Same laws apply to snow.

Nazi Agent Reported Missing As Calling List Is Published

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Mystery surrounding the presence and activity of Dr. Gerhardt Alois Westrick, Hitler agent in the United States, was further heightened today with the report of his adrupt disappearance from the estate of Harold A. Callan in Scarsdale following the publication this morning of a list of his callers, representative of important banking, manufacturing and commercial houses and industrial workers.

Dr. Westrick went to his Scarsdale retreat in May, a few weeks after his arrival in the United States on April 14, when it was announced that he had been accredited to the Germany Embassy in Washington as commercial counsellor. Inquiry at the Callan Estate today revealed that his present whereabouts were secret, servants at the place refusing to say where he had gone. This disappearance was in line with others Dr. Westrick has made since coming to New York, where he first stopped at hotels.

With his wife and two sons, his residence in Scarsdale has been incognito in so far as his neighbors were concerned, although he obviously was well known to many individuals who called upon him there.

Von Ribbentrop Envoy

Described unofficially as the personal representative in the United States of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, Dr. Westrick was made the subject of a report in the New York Herald Tribune today which revealed his Scarsdale residence and purported to establish the identity of his callers through a check of license plates on motor cars seen in his driveway.

These traced back ownership to officials of the Texas Company, one of the biggest American petroleum concerns; the National City Bank, Philip D. Wagoner, President of the Underwood-Elliot Fisher Company, manufacturers of typewriters and accounting machines; Carmen Downey, an employee of the Electrolux Company in Old Greenwich, Conn.; Reinholt Maron, a mechanic employed by the Artcraft Iron Works, Buffalo, and P. H. Langfeld, Eastman Kodak Company employee, Rochester, described as of German extraction and not a citizen of the United States and whose father is manager of the Kodak plant in Berlin.

Soon after Dr. Westrick's arrival in New York, the Texas Company placed one of its private motorcars at his disposal, the Herald Tribune report said, the car being licensed under the name of W. G. Elicker, Assistant Secretary of the company. When Dr. Westrick made his application for a driver's license, the report continues, he gave his business address as that of H. M. Oldis, 135 East Forty-second Street. This is the New York office of the Texas Company, of which Mr. Oldis is chief engineer of the export department.

Denial by Company

Officials of the Texas Company denied today there was any connection between the company and Dr. Westrick's activities in the United States, about which they said they knew nothing. It was admitted they had supplied him with one of their automobiles when he first arrived in the United States, but insisted this was a business courtesy only. Dr. Westrick, a spokesman said, had handled legal matters for the Texas Company in Germany, where he is an important lawyer.

The Texas Company has had no trade relations with Germany since the war in Europe began, the company's spokesman declared, adding that none were in the offing, the British blockade precluding any trading in any case.

"The Texas Company hasn't got a nickel in Germany today," he added.

Inquiry in other quarters here failed to disclose any commercial transactions between American firms and Germany as a result of Dr. Westrick's activities.

Urged Loan by U. S.

The only explanation obtainable to in any wise lift the anonymity from Dr. Westrick's American undertaking continued today to be in his own words in an interview with him printed in The Christian Science Monitor of April 15. At that time he urged the United States to lend European nations five billion dollars in gold at the end of the present war to implement restoration of the international gold standard. It will be recalled that subsequently German economists have declared that the great stock of gold now held in the United Sttaes would be worthless as money for trading under the German barter plan.

Dr. Westrick said on his arrival here that he was in the United States for the sole purpose of preparing for a resumption of trade between the United States and Germany at the end of the war.

A frequent visitor to the United States, Dr. Westrick is well acquainted with this country and in Germany has represented American interests in many legal matters. Baroness Irmingard von Wagenheim, a relative of the German Foreign Minister by marriage, is a member of his entourage here as his private secretary. Her headquarters have been at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where Dr. Westrick also was reported to have a suite for himself and his family, but rarely appears there.

Roosevelt Calls Conference To Discuss Havana Program

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt called in three of his top military and foreign affairs advisers today for a conference expected to deal with the question of setting up trusteeships over threatened European possessions in this hemisphere.

The White House formally described the discussion as one which would be devoted to "hemispheric defense and national defense." Summoned to the meeting were Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Naval Operations Chief, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

The trusteeship plan put forward by Secretary of State Cordell Hull won Pan-American support at the Havana conference this week. In substance it provides for the American Nations to set up trusteeships over American territories threatened with a change of sovereignty from one non-American power to another.

Mr. Hull and his party of advisers returned from Havana today and the Secretary set to work immediately on clearing up details of the conference. The formal agreement embodying the trusteeship plan eventually will be submitted to the Senate for ratification, administration officials have said.

Other acts of the convention, which Mr. Hull considered important steps forward in Pan-American relations, also will be sent to the Senate to keep it informed of developments in foreign policy.

The United States was expected to designate promptly its member of the Committee established at Havana to take emergency measures of control over foreign possessions in the New World and thus encourage the other American nations to act rapidly.

Reviewing accomplishments of the Havana Conference, members of Secretary Hull's delegation showed their gratification that the 21 nations were able to agree on broad policies of military and economic defense which carried important implications for the future.

In addition to setting up specific machinery for handling the problem of European possessions in this Hemisphere and for protection and development of American economy, the 21 Republics agreed on a general policy of mutual assistance against foreign aggression which may form the framework for more detailed military measures.

Sounder Results

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Aug. 1—As at Panama last September and at the beginning of October, those familiar with the workings of inter-American procedure advise those who watched Havana not to expect results any faster than is possible under a system of free consultation. This discards many dramatic moves that might be imagined as the order of the day when every American Nation knows its future is on the scales. On the other hand, defenders of the consultative way insist that sounder results emerge from their deliberations.

It is now nearly 10 months since the Panama meeting. A survey of action taken under the various resolutions and declarations of Panama shows a harvest far less impressive than Hitler's march across Europe during the same time, if achievement is measured in terms of conquest.

The most dramatic single action of Panama—the Safety Zone of vast seas surrounding the 21 American Nations—remains as a statement of American policy, with no indication during 10 months that it will be enforced by more than protests. But Panama said as much in advance, and was criticized for launching such an unenforced dictum.

Violations Protested

The Graf Spee incident off Montevideo, the voluntary scuttling of several German merchant ships when British men of war approached, and the refusal of all belligerents to recognize the zone unless the other belligerents would promise to behave in it—these highlight 10 months of the Zone. The Americas have jointly protested all violations.

The Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee met on schedule Nov. 15 in Washington. Out of its deliberations came on Feb. 7 a detailed project for the proposed Inter-American Bank. As of today, the continent's chief financial Nations are proceeding slowly, although several, including the United States, have given the Bank their approval.

Field of Banking

In connection with the Bank, a sidelight of interest turned up in Havana. A writer who was at Panama and went later to Guatemala for the meeting of Treasury officials, received an urgent request to do a magizine article about the Bank for a prominent monthly in the United States. When the article was submitted, the editors asked: "Did you sound out Wall Street on this Bank project?"

The answer was negative, and the article was paid for but never published. If broadly significant, this might mean that private finance capitalism is not ready to allow the assumption by an intergovernmental agency of lending that once brought rich harvests of dividends.

Sponsors of the Bank reply that private financiers are not willing to do what needs to be done to help Latin America.

Gains for Dry Cause Seen Under Program for Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some form of prohibition, many believe, looms ahead again as the nation enters another period of war emergency. In any event efforts in this direction may be expected to be stepped up as a result not only of objection to intoxicating liquor on moral and social grounds, but of a recognition of the need for conservation of materials.

In the first place large concentrations of armed forces call for increased liquor trade restrictions. Even in peacetime it is recognized that the soldier or sailor individually, and the fighting organization as a whole, are better off without intoxicating beverages though total prohibition or abstinence is not always enforced at every point. In wartime the increased need for sobriety and efficiency brings added limitation, usually to the point of complete prohibition for the armed forces.

In 1899 Secretary of the Navy John D. Long prohibited sale of beer and other liquors on board ships and at naval stations. In 1901 the ban was extended by Congress to the Army. In 1907 prohibition zones were established around Government institutions.

Conservation of Materials

By the time of the war emergency in 1917 the nation's armed forces were "dry." Then came the move for national prohibition as a means of conserving the materials, machinery, and the men required in making liquor, for essential foods and services.

In 1918, after Congress already had passed the Eighteenth Amendment proposal, President Wilson ordered wartime prohibition, to take effect July 1, 1919. The end of the war in the meantime of course had not been foreseen, but the wartime law went duly into effect and was continued until 1920 when the Eighteenth Amendment became effective.

Proponents of wartime liquor restrictions say they hope that in case this nation should become involved in war, this time prohibition will become effective automatically with mobilization of the armed forces, rather than after the war is over.

Meanwhile temperance leaders are considering the possibilities of inducing the nation to return to constitutional prohibition. It is recalled that in 1917, 21 states were already dry, while today there are but three with state prohibition. Three quarters of the states, it will be remembered, must ratify proposed constitutional amendments. The position today is obviously not as favorable for the necessary action by the states as it was then.

Local Option Spreading

On the other hand, it is pointed out that smaller political units within the states, sometimes cities or counties, sometimes just city wards, have adopted prohibition under local option laws, and that in effect some one sixth of the population is living under prohibition.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, however, preparing to hold its sixty-sixth convention here in August, sees no hope for constitutional prohibition as a result of a war or defense program. It is felt that the other prohibition law was enacted in spite of the war situation and as a result of half a century of education and fighting.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, W. C. T. U. National President, holds that "wars always are followed by periods of moral instability and of losses in the field of social welfare."

The job now, they say, is to assure proper restrictive measures to fit into the nation's defense program.

Meanwhile the National Prohibition Party, led by Roger W. Babson as its presidential nominee, and with a platform putting as much or more stress on broad social and economic problems, than on prohibition itself, is conducting an intense but not very widely publicized campaign. Much of the impetus for further curtailment of the liquor trade may be expected to come from the activities of this party, however.

Willkie Campaign Committee Of New York State Is Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The executive directorate of the New York State Republican Committee which will hold the Party controls for the Empire State in the forthcoming national election was lined up today in a list of 22 names announced as its personnel by Edwin F. Jaeckle, Republican State Chairman. One more member, representative of the Association of New York State Young Republican Clubs, remains to be designated before the body meets for its first mapping of campaign strategy in Utica on Aug. 8.

The 1940 Committee remains the same as under Mr. Jaeckle's predecessor in the chairmanship, William S. Murray, with the exception of three new names, including that of John J. Knewitz, Bronx County leader. This county, while second largest voting unit in New York City, has only a nominal Republican vote and was not represented on the Murray Committee. The two other new names are William H. Hill, Binghamton publisher, who succeeds Robert Roberts, of Hamilton, and Glenn R. Bedenkapp, of Lockport, succeeding Mr. Jaeckle, who becomes an ex-officio member as State Chairman.

Automatically dropped from the ex-officio list are the names of Mr. Murray and of Kenneth Simpson, whom J. Russell Sprague succeeded as national committeeman this summer. Mr. Knewitz fills the place held by Mr. Sprague, now on the ex-officio list.

Meanwhile Republican State Committee Headquarters, 41 West Forty-second street was doing a travel bureau business this week with a flood of requests on train accomodations to Elwood, Indiana, for the acceptance speech of the Republican Presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie, on Aug. 17. Such a numerous delegation of New Yorkers has announced intention of attending that Mr. Jaeckle announced there would be a special train for the delegation. Details regarding costs and schedules were being drawn up, he said, and committee arrangements for the journey would make it possible to eat and sleep on the train while in Elwood.

Ohio Leader Bolts

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1 (AP)—George White of Marietta, one-time Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and former two-term Governor of Ohio, last night said he would support Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee.

British Change Defense Plans; Razing Part of Barricades

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—A change in plans to defend Britain was disclosed today by an order of the new Commander-in-Chief, Gen Sir Alan Brooke, to remove many of the barriers which have been erected across roads throughout the island.

The order, reflecting a return to the traditional theory that attack is the best defense, calls for removal of the steel and concrete barriers to permit rapid movement of troops to any threatened sector.

The removal already is under way in North England, where all double road blocks have been ordered eliminated and single ones cut back.

These blocks were built to leave only a narrow zigzag passage which could be closed at a moment's notice.

The barriers were erected hurriedly two months ago at every point where it was thought German troop transport planes might be able to land in an attempt to seize strategic communication networks. At that time, when comparatively few trained British soldiers remained in Britain, barricade-to-barricade defense by available troops was considered advisable.

Now, observers explained, a trained and equipped army of several million men has converted the island into an armed camp. Therefore, barricades were considered not only unnecessary but a possible handicap which might act to an invader's advantage by preventing rapid shifting of British troops and supplies.

Canadian Explosive Project to Double

OTTAWA, Aug. 1 (CP)—Advices received from London means doubling the capital investment in Canadian explosive factories, bringing the total to $60,000,000, C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, told the House of Commons.

Mr. Howe was reading from a prepared statement on his department's progress. When he read of the total investment of $30,000,000 involved in explosive and chemical plants now being developed in Canada to manufacture for this country and the United Kingdom, the Minister interrupted his talk to say a cablegram received from the British Government called for enlargement of this project to double the proposed investment. "This is an indication of how swiftly the whole picture changes," Mr. Howe observed.

Per Capita Cotton Cloth

Sixty yards of cotton material is the per capita amount used each year in the United States, mainly in sheets and other household furnishings.

Netherlands Newspaper

LONDON, Aug. 1 (CP)—The first Netherlands newspaper to be published in London will go on sale Friday, the British Broadcasting Corporation reports. The paper, to be called Free Netherlands, will include a message from Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

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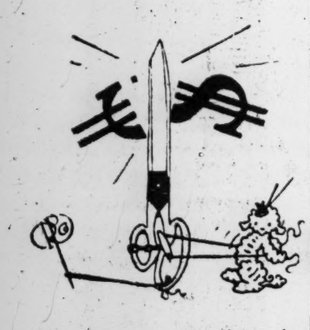

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California's Population Up; 'Loss' Irks San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (AP)—California gained 1,196,560, or 21.08 per cent, in population during the last 10 years, preliminary census figures disclose.

The 1940 figure is 6,873,811, compared with 5,677,251 in 1930.

Largest numerical increase was in Los Angeles County, which went up 568,719, or 25.7 per cent, to 2,777,211. Shasta County, where the Central Valleys irrigation project brought an influx of workers, had the largest percentage increase, 106.5.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A big buzz went up from the Civic Center Another big buzz zoomed out of Chamber of Commerce offices on Pine Street. It stirred the financial center. A big buzz whizzed through the news rooms of San Francisco dailies. Even radiocasting stations developed a buzz that wasn't static. It was a buzz or several buzzes that reverberated from the waterfront to the swankiest apartment on Nob Hill.

"The preliminary census count shows that San Francisco lost 4,841 citizens in the last 10 years! The first time the City-County failed to show a gain!" went the buzz. It was a drop from 634,394 in 1930 to 629,553 in 1940.

Of course, one of the most provocative buzzes was the report that the City of Los Angeles had made a population gain of 21 per cent in the last decade, a jump of 258,745 persons to 1,496,793!

Where some of San Francisco's "growth" has gone is readily seen by studying the tremendous gains in the five counties within commuting distance of San Francisco They marked up a "preliminary" gain of 121,573 as follows: Alameda County, 31,307; Contra Costa County, 18,197; Marin County 10,920; San Mateo County, 31,900; and Santa Clara County, 29,249.

Most of these counties are beyond the "fog belt" and many thousands in search of sun all day long have built their homes in them and commute to San Francisco.

There, the next thing that buzzed was the telephone in the office of the Census Bureau. Mayor Angelo Rossi had just called the Bureau's work "all wet." He was calling for an investigation. He "knew" the city had grown by "leaps and bounds." Hadn't registration for 1940 jumped to 353,375 against 227,979 in 1930? Weren't there 120,215 city water users today to 104,118 in 1930? Weren't there 29,000 more telephones? Hadn't all schools marked up a 7,000 gain in pupils?

All these questions buzzed in the census takers' ears and out again. They even went to the Director of the Census in Washington, a city which apparently is displacing San Francisco as the eleventh largest in the Nation Walter A. Haas, President of the Chamber of Commerce, wired Washington, "We urgently request every effort be made to correct this obvious error."

Some comfort was derived from the fact that this was a "preliminary" count. The "final" figures, expected the middle of September or the first of October, will include members of the Coast Guard, the National Guard, all sailors, and all nonresidents in Washington and other cities who claim San Francisco as their home.

"It is quite possible," a census official here stated, "that these final figures will count up to 5,000 to make the city keep its 1930 population standing."

Meanwhile, Mayor Rossi had announced, "I don't propose if these unofficial census figures prove authenticated by the official report out of Washington to let this matter die with this informal statement. I will suggest to the Board of Supervisors and to various other civic and public and semipublic bodies that they join with me in a vigorous and formal protest to the Director of the Census in Washington."

Quakers Plan Work Service To Aid Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1—The American Friends Service Committee announced today formation of a National Volunteer Service by which youthful members of the Society of Friends, whose members have refused for nearly 300 years to participate in war, may serve their country by a year of civilian service.

The service, the announcement says, is open to all those "whose conscience will not permit them to serve in armed forces or otherwise contribute to the progress of war, yet are earnestly seeking outlets for their energies to aid mankind and to preserve our democratic institutions."

The Friends Service Committee said a work camp would be opened at Cooperstown, N. Y., this month and that by Oct. 1 camps would be set up in the Middle West and Far West and in the Laguna Region of Mexico. Volunteers for service will be put to work in the reclamation of forests and impoverished farm lands, among the migratory laborers of Florida and California, on low-cost housing projects, in public welfare institutions and private social agencies, and in Mexico they will help build village schools. Still others may be selected and trained for overseas service with the Quaker units aiding refugees and civilian war victims and, when peace comes, may assist in rebuilding devastated villages and in restoration of ruined farms.

Applicants for such service must agree to go anywhere and assume any task assigned to them. Each volunteer will be expected to enroll for a full year's service and, if possible, provide his own expense.

Reviving an Ancient Art

Miss Jeanne Hemrich **Dr. Frank C. Baxter**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Using wood-cut prints dating back to 1498 as a model, Dr. Frank C. Baxter, Professor of Literature at the University of Southern California, has designed a reproduction of a handpress used in the days of Shakespeare and Milton.

As his contribution to this year's celebration of the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing, and its 300th birthday in the United States, Dr. Baxter built the working model of the press in his own workshop. It prints from a form 1½ by 3½ inches, giving an accurate impression.

Miss Hemrich is a student.

California Organized Labor Leans to Court Processes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Evidence that organized labor in California is resorting more and more to orderly processes of law and the courts instead of to strikes and boycotts for settling disputes was described in a precedent-making decision by the State Supreme Court and is illustrated in precedent-seeking companion cases due for the Court's ruling by Nov. 1.

In holding that lower courts can enforce an arbitration award based on a collective bargaining agreement, the State Supreme Court reversed the Los Angeles Superior Court. The decision, clarifying State law, is being praised by both employers and unions as stabilizing a highly disputed question.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed briefs supporting such action.

Duress on Employer

In five pending cases, all related, the question whether it is legal to picket in the absence of a labor dispute and for the purpose of compelling an employer to enter a closed shop agreement is posed.

Chief case in this question is that of the Howard Automobile Company of San Francisco, where 32 auto salesmen formed their own independent union and refused to join an American Federation of Labor local. The salesmen want to know if they have the right to refuse A. F. of L. membership and form their own union, and the auto company asks why it should be picketed when it is not involved. No employee, it says, was in the picket line. The other four cases pose similar points of view.

An A. F. of L. spokesman contends that the independent union is a company union, and both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. spokesmen contend that picketing is the right of free speech and cannot under any circumstances be curbed.

Comment by Judge

It is believed that the high Court's ruling, expected by Nov. 1, will stabilize this disputed point on the Coast.

In delivering the opinion upholding the right of lower courts to enforce an arbitration award based on a collective bargaining accord, Justice John W. Shenk declared:

"It is brought to our attention that arbitration under collective bargaining agreements has been one of the most potent factors in establishing peace and protection in industry; and that organized labor is more and more resorting to the courts for recognition of the lawfulness and enforcibility of collective bargaining agreements, rather than electing to settle its disputes by other methods."

In this case the lower court fell back on a section of the State Code of Civil Procedure which says that an arbitration award incident to a contract "pertaining to labor" is not enforceable in the courts. The lower court held the word "labor" referred to bargaining contracts. The high court restricted this interpretation and said it applied only to personal service contracts and not to union accords.

Each case in California shows the trend of unions to seek orderly court routine to achieve their ends, a trend which indicates labor organization is becoming more mature and stable.

Civic Group For Consumer Defense Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Representatives of the civic groups selected as the backbone of the consumer protection activities of the National Defense Commission, held their first conference here toda ywith Miss Harriet Elliott, woman member of President Roosevelt's National Defense Advisory Commission.

Prior to the conference, Miss Elliott announced the appointment of Prof. Ben Lewis, of Oberlin College, as Chief Economist of her Division, Miss Gay Sheppardson, of Georgia, as Director of Health and Welfare, and Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of Texas, as Liaison Officer with local civil groups. The Division, she said, plant no extensive administrative staff in Washington, but will rely on existing government agencies and local civic organizations for support.

Declaring that "total defense" for the United States means civilian as well as military preparedness, Miss Elliott told more than 100 consumer representatives all over the country:

"We are viewing our task interms of the well-being of the men, women and children in the United States. We are concerned with the flow of goods to consumers through the regular channels of trade—the prices consumers pay for their food, clothing and living requirements, and the quality of the goods they get for these prices.

"We are also concerned with problems in the field of nutrition, health, consumer aspects of housing, recreation and child welfare, as these relate to the defense program."

Discussion at the conference was led by Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Morris L. Cooke, former Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration; Malcolm S. McLean, of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, and W. W. Waymack, Editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune.

Buff From Buffalo

Buff color gets its name from the buffalo, and originally buff referred to the soft light leather of chamois type used in soldiers' uniforms.

Character, Not Size, Called True Test of Town's Worth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—If the new census shows that your community hasn't grown, don't worry about it. There are other things much more important than mere size. People, not their numbers, says Prof. William L. Bailey, of Northwestern University, make communities.

There is enough census data available now to warrant some broad conclusions about the nation's population, according to Professor Bailey. Final figures are expected to show a decided easing off of the steady population gain that has marked the history of the Nation so far. Many communities will probably find that they have lost in numbers. But it must be remembered, notes Professor Bailey, that the population size of a community "is of almost no significance in the things that most matter in making for sound prosperity and progress."

Of course there is a flexible matter, there can be no hard and fast rules. There are degrees of growth and lack of growth or loss.

To meet the new trends in population, Professor Bailey urges that people see things through qualitative rather than quantitative glasses.

If they are able to see and make the best of what is going on, he says, there is in prospect a better balanced country.

Already awake to what is going on fortunately, is the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Chicago. Under its Urban Land Institute, city planning is being advanced along realistic lines, mainly around retroactive neighborhood zoning.

But to go back to the population trends and the things that really matter. What is the test of a fit community in which to live? Professor Bailey lists what he calls the most vital items in community life, roughly as follows:

1. Annual real earnings.
2. Schools
3. Religious education.
4. Working hours for men.
5. Teachers qualifications for kindergarten.
6. Health auxiliaries.
7. Evening schools.
8. Advisory technical board, and vocational education.
9. Library income.
10. Child labor.
11. Correspondence study.
12. Balanced church budget.
13. Churches.
14. Form of municipal government.

There are eleven other minor points, including such things as water supply, sewers, and city engineer training. Put your city up against this test and see how it comes out.

Using a similar list of some 200 items of general living conditions, Professor Bailey has produced a rating of American cities of over 30,000 population.

Right at the top is Pasadena, Calif., with 1,110 points. Next are Montclair, N. J., and Cleveland Heights, Ohio, with 1,020 points. Then come Berkeley, Calif., and Brookline, Mass., with 990; Evanston and Oak Park, Ill., with 970; Glendale and Santa Barbara, Calif., and White Plains, N. J., with 950; Santa Monica, Calif., 930; Long Beach, Calif., and Lakewood, Ohio, 910, and so on.

The metropolitan districts, under this test, rate in order as follows: Los Angeles, Boston, San Francisco, New York, Cleveland, Washington, Milwaukee, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Baltimore.

According to Professor Bailey, the residential suburb, without reference to size, is about the best place in which to live.

Presidents and Prairie Schooners, But Where Is Flag on U. S. Stamps?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Post Office Department—which has featured everything on its stamps from a cow to Whistler's Mother—admitted today that it was stuck with a problem involving philatelists and the United States Flag.

In the midst of the current wave of patriotism, H. E. Rhoads of San Diego, Calif., wrote to Postmaster General James A. Farley that no American Flag has ever waved on an American stamp.

Intensive investigation disclosed that Mr. Rhoads was substantially correct—a few flags have appeared insignificantly since 1869, but never has one been featured.

Mr. Rhoads, who is President of the San Diego Stamp Club, submitted a design for a new air mail stamp—the unfurled flag in color Continuing his campaign, he wrote his Congressman, Representative Ed V. Izac, and the Congressman wrote the Postmaster General. Other philatelists wrote in and praised the idea.

Then came the poser that led to the present problem.

Someone pointed out that the flag is a patriotic symbol and that as the centerpiece of a postage stamp it would take a national licking. Holes would be punched in it by canceling machines; it would be spotted with ink and the names of cities; dirty hands would dull its brightness.

As the adornment of an old envelope could it be tossed into the waste basket or would all the old envelopes bearing flag stamps have to be preserved?

The thought was frightening. The Department is not committing itself either way for the present.

Little Rock Newspapers Censured By Judge in Case Involving Sheriff

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 1 (AP)—Asserting "freedom of the press was never intended to conflict with freedom of the courts," Circuit Judge Gus Fulk censured Little Rock newspapers for the way they handled news arising out of a $26,000 shortage in accounts of Sheriff L. B. Branch's office.

Judge Fulk read his written criticism of the papers from the bench after receiving a grand jury report exonerating the Sheriff of all blame in connection with the shortage for which two former deputies have been convicted of emblezzlement and sentenced to prison.

The shortage was revealed nearly a year ago in a secret audit prepared for the grand jury. A second grand jury indicted the two deputies and a third grand jury exonerated Mr. Branch, The Supreme Court last month ordered the secret audit made public. Following its publication, Mr. Branch, who is seeking renomination at the Aug. 13 primary, charged he had been made the victim of "misleading publicity" and demanded that he be either "indicted or exonerated."

Judge Fulk's prepared statement also exonerated the Sheriff.

"The attitude of the press," his statement said, "in front paging this matter has created a situation almost unprecedented." He charged the newspapers "set up in the headlines a number of illogical conclusions calculated to disqualify readers for jury service," and published "persistent false deductions" in the audit case.

Later, Judge Fulk said his criticism was based on the manner in which the story had been treated by the newspapers since the shortage first was revealed.

Chilean Issues Clear With Truce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A period of political disturbance, accompanied by signs of social disintegration, has been succeeded by a party truce bringing relief to the majority of Chileans. Leaders of the three principal parties, Radicals, Conservatives and Liberals, signed an agreement to insure passage of preferential Popular Front projects, eliminate controversial and provocative parliamentary debates and restore freedom to Opposition newspapers closed down under an internal security law.

On the face of it, the agreement represents the most important political development since the formation and victory of the Popular Front. The Radicals, of whom President Pedro Aguirre is one, are the strongest group in the leftist combination, and they have come to some kind of compromise with the Conservatives and Liberals of the Opposition. The implications of the agreement can only be tested by parliamentary action, but the reactions of the Socialists and Communists show the Popular Front has lost in stability if not in consistency.

The agreement retires Amnesty and anti-Red bills and an assusation against the Minister of Interior. These emanated from rightest quarters and were distinctly provocative. On the other hand, laws for agricultural trade unions, national defense funds and more pay for soldiers, police and teachers will be hurried along. These are concessions to the Government by the Opposition, who can muster a narrow parliamentary majority. In return, full freedom is restored to the Press and there is some undisclosed agreement regarding the 1941 elections.

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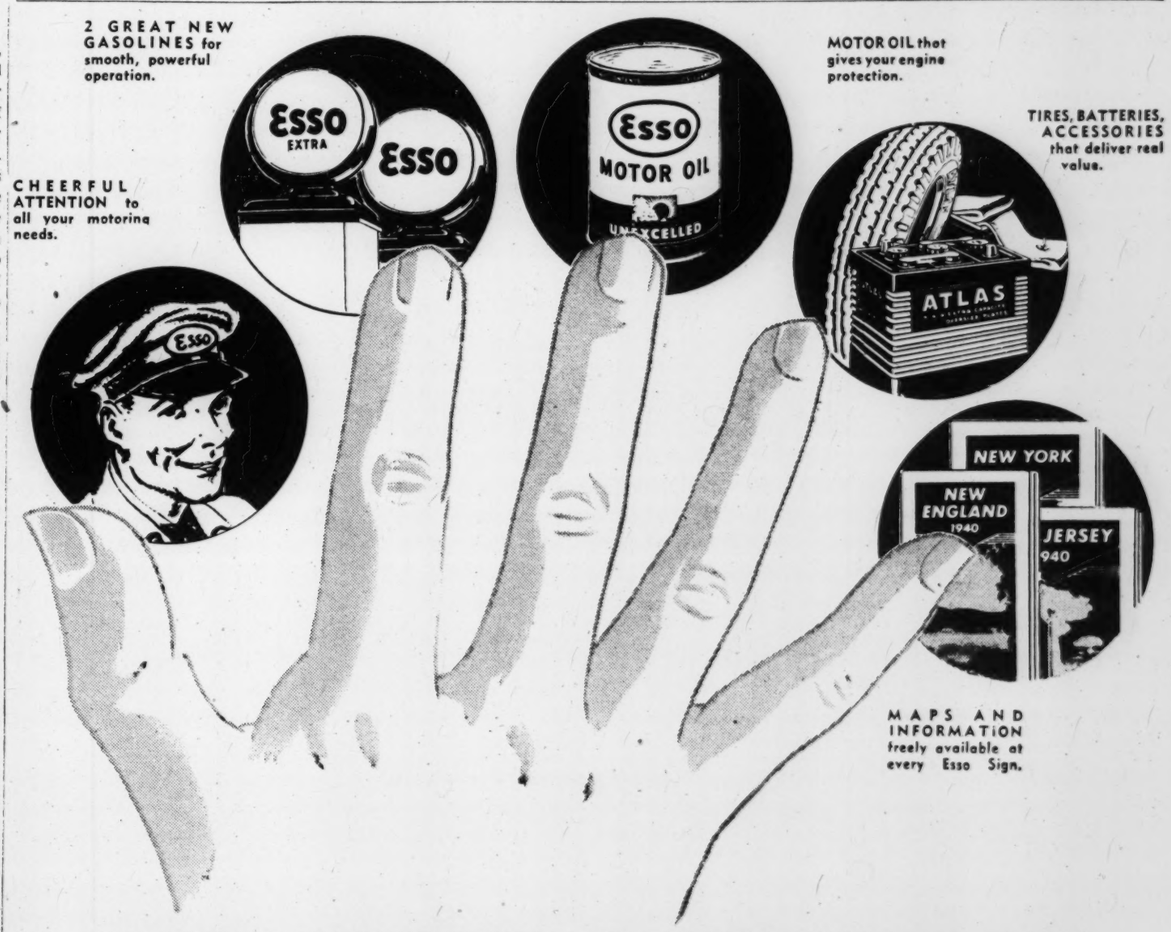
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Point Won by Britain In Japanese Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 1—A slightly easier feeling in the Anglo-Japanese dispute over the arrest of 11 British subjects is evident today with the news that six of the persons arrested by the Japanese authorities had been released. The Japanese had previously announced that they would ignore the British protests as unreasonable.

The improvement was visible in the talks on July 30 between Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, and Yosuke Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister in Tokyo, and these between Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax and Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Ambassador, in London.

While the primary point in dispute has been the arrest of the British subjects on charges of spying, Mr. Shigemitsu, according to the Japanese news agency, intends to protest sharply against Britain's new blockade of Europe.

Japan, said the agency, would not accept the new measure by which Japan's trade with Spain, Portugal, and other neutrals stands to suffer and the Ambassador has been instructed to seek clarification of the new order in council, described as "illegal."

Details Awaited

Generally speaking, therefore, it is still clear that within a few days after Britain had agreed to the temporary closing of the Burma Road to China in the hope of securing better relations with Japan, tension between the two countries had become greater than ever.

As far as arrests go, informed opinion here inclines today to the view that the incident may ultimately be solved satisfactorily to both sides, and the release of some of those arrested supports the view.

Details of the charges are still awaited, but there appear to be grounds for hoping that in most cases they won't be very serious.

It is strongly felt here, however, that if manifestations of the spy scare, now sweeping Japan, continue to be directed solely against Britain, hopes of improved relations cannot be fulfilled.

Rejected by Chinese

Moreover, there is reason to believe that the Japanese proposals for peace, which had been submitted to Chungking as part of the Burma Road deal with Britain, have been categorically rejected by the Chinese.

In this case the whole basis of the Burma Road accord falls to the ground, apart from the shock administered by the spy allegations, because the Burma Road agreement is contingent on peace efforts during the next three months.

Some leading British authorities, however, still believe that further deterioration in Anglo-Japanese relations can be avoided. In this connection the British, besides firmly denying existence of a British spy ring, have reminded the Japanese that the Britishers in Japan, unlike the Germans, are not politically organized.

It has further been pointed out that the head of the German political organization, besides having a seat in the Japanese Ministry of the Interior, is also a member of the Gestapo.

Some British observers believe that this official is responsible for the arrest of the Britons, as the new Japanese Government under Prince Fumimaro Konoye does not hide the fact that it is leaning more and more toward the Axis.

Germans Under Suspicion?

Others, however, including at least one of the most influential members of the British community in Japan, think that the Japanese authorities are suspicious of the Germans as well as of other nationalities.

They have pointed out in this connection that the Germans are past masters in organizing "fifth columns" and they believe their arguments have impressed the leading Japanese all the more so as the ranks of the Germans in Japan have been reinforced recently by tourists, businessmen and other traditional visitors of whose activities in European and other capitals the Japanese cannot be ignorant of.

Meanwhile it is noticed that the British, though stressing the seriousness of the situation, are not suggesting counteraction of any kind. It is presumed that such a step is being held in reserve in case the situation further deteriorates.

Spy Scare Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1—Japan's spy scare, apparently instigated by the military authorities, seems to have caught the civilian officials off their guard.

However, the initial effort of the Japanese to bring charges of espionage against foreigners appears to be shifting toward the charge of spreading propaganda.

British propaganda has been openly and officially, but conservatively, conducted throughout the Far East, including Japan, since the opening of the war. It has never been anti-Japanese and hitherto has not met with any criticism.

However, the wave of arrests appears to have been instigated by influential elements in the army that are pro-Axis, and, it is believed, possibly through German instigation.

The attitude toward Americans has been cool, but so far no specific campaign has been visible. Japanese officials, it is said, privately deplore the demand made by Wang Ching-wei, Japan's puppet Premier in Nanking, that the Shanghai authorities deport some half dozen Americans, and it is reliably learned that a remonstrance has been sent to Nanking by Consul-General Miura of Shanghai.

Nazi Plane Output Under U. S.-British

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The British magazine Aeroplane estimated today Germany's aircraft production at 1,800 machines a month and added: "There remains not the slightest doubt the potential output of Great Britain and America is much in excess of that."

"On that approximate basis—1,800 monthly—we do know that the rate of the British aircraft industry has been expanded to a figure in excess of estimated German production," the magazine said.

"On top of that, we have a steadily increasing flow of airplanes from Canada and the United States."

[Independent estimates have placed the German production at 2,300 planes a month. Some unconfirmable reports, however, have gone so far as to estimate 5,000 planes as the monthly German output.]

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Defense Plea Delays Strike Against Boeing

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 1 (AP)—Union employees of the Boeing Aircraft Corporation's three Seattle plants, acting on appeals that they do nothing to retard national defense production, voted last night to delay for at least ten days a threatened strike.

The workers, who are opposing a proposed reduction in wages in lower brackets, authorized their negotiations committee to continue their efforts to reach a settlement with the company.

Their decision came at a mass meeting, just an hour and a half before the midnight deadline they had set for the walkout. The workers voted to remain at their posts shortly before a telegram was received from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins urging them to postpone the strike action.

The vote came after a similar telegram was read from J. R. Steelman, Labor Department Commissioner of Conciliation in Washington, D. C.

A strike would have delayed production of United States Army bombers, which has been proceeding at full speed with approximately 6,600 men a work.

New British Plan: To Swap Bonnets For U. S. Bombers

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Women's fashions have been hitched to war's chariot in Britain's determination to put everything the Nation has into the fight against Germany. If the plan works, bonnets will go to America and bring back bombers; tweeds will turn into tanks, and Scotch homespuns into weapons for home defense.

A line of wartime wear for women which the Government hopes to "concert" into American airplanes was exhibited today at a showing for United States buyers. The idea is to use the dollar proceeds to buy planes, incidentally helping the British clothing industry to profit from the collapse of Paris as a world style center.

Today's exhibit included 320 models ready for shipment to the New York World's Fair and other American centers. A sales delegation representing 110 British firms will accompany the models.

The style collection includes a variety of sports and travel coats, three-piece suits and tailored costumes in such distinctively British materials as Scotch homespuns, West of England cloth, Shetland, Orkney and Cumberland tweeds.

Large patch pockets set off many of the travel coats. Some suits have pleated skirts and reversible jackets—plain on one side and plaid on the other.

Sir Cecil Weir, member of the Export Council who opened the show, said British manufacturers were not out to take business away from American firms, but "merely to supply the American public with imports no longer available since the continent was cut off by the British blockade."

Gasoline Shortage Keeps Food From Unseized France

GENEVA, July 31 (AP)—A gasoline shortage is putting a stranglehold on efforts of the Vichy Government to reorganize the portion of France unoccupied by German forces, according to reports filtering into Switzerland today.

From a dozen regions of the unoccupied area came word of desperate shortages of certain foodstuffs and supplies which are plentiful elsewhere but cannot be transported because gasoline is lacking.

Rail transport is badly hindered by war damage to railroads and bridges and by inability even to get the needed produce to the rail lines from the interior.

Solution to the whole problem is gasoline, but the French supply is almost exhausted, it is reported. The British blockade has halted Atlantic and Mediterranean shipments and the Axis powers are not offering any of their own.

Not only automobile and truck transport, but gasoline and oil-burning rail equipment is halted.

Some hundreds of automobiles and trucks on the French roads are powered by charcoal-burning engines—but France needs tens of thousands of them.

Geneva Labor Experts To Locate in America

GENEVA, Aug. 1 (AP)—At the request of John G. Winant, Director of the International Labor Office who now is in America, 22 experts of the international organization will leave here shortly for the United States. They will be located later in temporary headquarters in Canada or Cuba or possibly the United States.

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Oil, Scrap Ban in Effect As U. S. Studies Loopholes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Strict Government control over the export of certain types of oil and scrap metal went into effect today as observers here still sought to determine whether international aggressors would still be able to buy the tools of their trade in the United States.

Although both President Roosevelt and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles have insisted that the President's action in extending export control did not constitute the establishment of an embargo against any country or countries, the belief persists in high Administration circles that an embargo is actually contemplated.

Some observers hold that President Roosevelt's action yesterday in banning the export of aviation gasoline outside the Western Hemisphere was prompted more by a desire to curb Japanese aggression than it was by a need to conserve America's stock of aviation gasoline. This interpretation is strengthened by the earlier action of the Maritime Commission in refusing to charter oil tankers for Japan, while granting a charter to a tanker bound for Soviet Siberia.

Oil Still Obtainable

On the other hand, it is obvious that a considerable portion of the United States' exports of petroleum and petroleum products and of scrap metal do not come under the President's export control extension order and that Japan is still able to purchase them at will.

In the matter of iron and steel scrap for example, the President has extended export control merely over that scrap designated as "number one heavy melting scrap." According to the best estimates available at the Department of Commerce, only about 25 per cent of Japan's scrap purchases in the United States come under this heading. Thus 75 per cent of Japan's scrap buying in this country is, so far, unaffected by the President's order.

The only petroleum product now placed under export control, other than aviation gasoline now banned to the Old World, is a high test aviation lubricating oil. Thus Japan is free to purchase unlimited quantities of ordinary lubricating oil which may be refined to meet airplane requirements.

Britain Strongly Affected

In addition, the Commerce Department reveals that Japanese purchases of aviation gasoline have greatly decreased during the current year, indicating either that Japan has found new sources of supply or is conserving foreign exchange or because of this country's "moral embargo" against Japan.

Figures released by the Commerce Department today show that Great Britain will be strongly affected by the ban on the export of aviation gasoline, since that nation was, after France, the heaviest purchaser of this commodity during the first six months of 1940. Department officials expressed doubt, however, if the measure would seriously hamper British fighting power, since Britain has other sources of petroleum supply and has the refining plants necessary for the production of her own aviation gas.

American exports of aviation gasoline are said to run about 2,000,000 barrels a year, most of which went to Europe.

American officials are not expected to make any reply to the appeal from Madrid, contained in yesterday's edition of the Falangist newspaper Arriba, for American aid in building up devastated Spain. Officials here incline to the belief that Spain will eventually join the Axis powers and that a part of any oil sent to Spain would go to Germany and Italy.

Convoy for Duke Called Violation

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that British convoying of the American steamer Excalibur when it brings the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to this hemisphere, would be a violation of United States neutrality and an inconceivable action.

Mr. Welles was asked for comment on London statements that the vessel, operated by the American Export Line, probably would be accompanied across the Atlantic by Briitsh war vessels.

He asserted that so far as he knew no communication on the matter had been received by this Government.

Mr. Welles said he assumed President Roosevelt would submit the Havana Western Hemisphere convention to the Senate at his early convenience.

Beats Deadline

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP) — The American freighter Bienville has sailed for Japan with a cargo of scrap iron, beating by a few hours the deadline set by a Presidential order banning such exports without a Federal license.

American Chemist A Suspected Spy

BUCHAREST, Aug. 1 (AP)—The disappearance of Albrecht Douglas of New York, German-American chemist missing for two weeks, was partly explained today by the United States Legation, which announced he had been held by Rumanian Secret Police for nine days, then released, and might be again in custody.

The Rumanian High Command said Douglas had been arrested on suspicion of espionage. Evidence proved insufficient and he was released July 27. It is probable he has been picked up again by another branch of the police, the High Command said.

The Legation is investigating to learn Douglas' whereabouts and other details.

With his wife, the former German Baroness Maltzahn, who had a Chilean passport, he disappeared July 18. The couple left money, clothing and personal papers at their boarding house.

Television Seeks Uniform Standards

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—A committee charged with the task of devising uniform standards for national television broadcasting was organized today.

The committee represents all branches of television development and research and was formed under auspices of the Radio Manufacturers' Association with the co-operation of the Federal Communications Commission, to which it will report.

The committee of five, headed by Dr. W. R. G. Baker of Bridgeport, Conn., will attempt to iron out differences that have arisen over whether one system is superior to another.

Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC, who addressed the meeting, said it was the Commission's hope that a substantial number of experimental stations would be active in all important centers during the committee's studies.

British Envoy Says Welcome Awaits Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Word has been forwarded to Congress by Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, that his Government would welcome American ships sent to move British children, as proposed in a bill just reported favorably by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Question was raised during committee deliberations as to whether the recent discouragement of child evacuation voiced by Prime Minister Winston Churchill meant that American efforts would be displeasing to the British Government.

"I am glad to inform you," the British Ambassador wrote to Representative Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D) of Missouri, author of the House bill, "that if American ships are sent to the United Kingdom to fetch children, there is a large number of children available for these ships to take back.

"His Majesty's Government has decided that it cannot assume the responsibility for sending children to the North American continent in British ships unless they are convoyed. As there is a lack of convoyed British ships at present, the Board is unable itself to take the responsibility for sending children to the United States. It is, however, estimated that about 1,200 children are coming to this continent at their own risk, or rather that of their parents, in the next six weeks.

"Applications to the Children's Overseas Reception Board for evacuation to the United States already exceed 32,000, of which 10,000 are for nominated homes; it is estimated that the applications would reach a figure of 50,000. The great majority of these children are from homes other than those of rich parents; 98 per cent of the applications are in respect of children from grant-aided schools."

Making public the Ambassador's letter, Mr. Hennings pointed out that the American Seamen's Union has volunteered to man and operate child refugee ships without compensation.

"May I emphasize that these ships will be procured by private volunteer organizations all over the country," Mr. Hennings added. "They are not being sent by the United States Government and the taxpayers will not be burdened to the extent of one penny."

The Committee for Mercy Ships for Children, whose activities were largely responsible for favorable committee action on the Hennings bill, has been joined in its lobby activities here by a New England group, headed by Mrs. Phillips Ketchum, of South Natick, Mass. These groups are now seeking action by the House Rules Committee on the Hennings bill and by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the companion Glass bill.

Mayor Tells Club To 'Sell America'

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia told the Sales Executive Club of New York yesterday that the biggest selling job right now was to sell America and its form of government to Americans.

"Sell ourselves to ourselves," the Mayor admonished. "Never before in the history of the world has there been such necessity to do this."

"There is too much whining going on," he continued. "We have made more progress in 150 years than any country in the entire world."

Some Americans, he deplored, had suggested that the American form of government was inefficient and that totalitarianism, therefore, was better suited to the modern world.

"I don't know whether it's better or not, but I do know it's not adapted to the way of life of the American people."

He then smiled and added: "I can just imagine you fellows under a form of government where you couldn't kick your Mayor around."

This nation, he said, should adopt a "new language of force," and prepare itself so that it could say: "America is ours. We made it this way and we like to keep it this way, so keep away."

Freemasonry Ban Expected in France

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—The German radio today quoted Col. Francois de la Rocque, head of the semi-Fascist Croix de Feu organization, as saying Freemasonry is expected to be prohibited in all of France.

The announcement took the form of a request for dissolution of Freemasonry printed in the newspaper Le Petit Journal in Vichy, France.

Colonel de la Rocque was quoted as saying that if the problem of Freemasonry was not solved, the French Government would be neglecting one of its most important questions and tolerating an evil from which France has suffered.

Envoy to Netherlands Finally Reaches Lisbon

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—George Gordon, United States Minister to the Netherlands, arrived here July 31 on his way to Washington. After a difficult trip from Switzerland to Barcelona, Spain, driving a motorbus loaded with luggage.

The Minister left the Netherlands when the Germans requested legations of all nations to depart.

A Nation of Refugees: France's Present Role

By William Henry Chamberlin

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has just returned to the United States by way of Spain and Portugal

The Belgian-German agreement to repatriate Belgian refugees in the unoccupied zone, announced from Vichy, will concern some 1,500,000 persons, according to a recent official estimate. Even this number is small compared with the French refugees which are believed to number 4,000,000.

It is doubtful if anything like an accurate census has been possible. Every large town in the unoccupied area, except Marseille, is packed to overflowing with refugees. Marseille is an exception because of the likelihood of Italian air raids.

The problem of the refugees is the more serious owing to the fact that France's larder, with respect to cereal crops, lies in the north, which is out of touch with the unoccupied zone.

The treatment of the refugees is one of many forms of pressure which Germany is using against the Government at Vichy. By refusing to permit refugees to return to their homes, or obstructing and delaying their return it can produce a very grave food situation. The new Minister of the Interior, Adrien Marquet, recently bluntly emphasized France's present dependence on Germany in a radiocast; and the treatment of the refugees is just one of many screws which Germany can apply at will.

Two days before the Germans entered Paris there was a mass closing of shops, hotels, and restaurants. Lines in front of food shops have testified to this food shortage.

Despite the mass exodus from Paris of almost everyone who could board a train or get into an automobile, there are enough people left in the city to save it from the utterly forlorn deserted atmosphere of an evacuated city like Strasbourg. Night life has disappeared altogether, with a curfew imposed by the German military authorities at 9 p. m. Automobiles have disappeared from the streets, except for a few used by German officers and a few others which are reserved for the public services. The sole available means of public transportation is the subway, which functions quite normally.

Chiappe Heads Paris

The head of the French civil administration is Jean Chiappe, a former Chief of Police whose removal from office provoked the violent anti-Government riots of 1934. M. Chiappe is generally regarded as an extreme Rightist, if not a Fascist. German troops are not very much in evidence, except when they are taken in busses to see the famous sights of the city. They are mostly quartered outside the city limits. A few hotels have been requisitioned for the use of the higher German officers.

Paris was surrendered without fighting and there has therefore been no military destruction, apart from the minor damage inflicted by a severe German air raid 10 days before the capital was taken. Fatalities and destruction of property during this raid were greater in some of the industrial suburbs than in Paris itself.

The Germans have destroyed a statue of General Mangin, against whom they bore a special grudge because he commanded the French Army of Occupation in the Rhineland after the World War. With this exception, monuments and famous buildings have been fully respected.

The rush southward brought extraordinary problems to the towns invaded by the refugee swarms. One soon found out what it was to go to a railway station and find that the sale of tickets had stopped, to bargain desperately for transportation in a brokendown taxicab, to camp wherever one could find a roof, to snatch a bit of food in some restaurant or cafe that was crowded far beyond the possibility of effective service.

Nothing, it is evident, is more disastrous for a Nation's morale or for its chances of organizing effective resistance than a tumultuous flight of this kind.

Course of Refugees

It was into the southwestern corner of France, as the part of the country farthest removed from both the German and the Italian invasion that the greatest tide of refugees flowed. The roads leading from the north to Bordeaux, temporary seat of the Government, were black with an unending file of automobiles, all moving in one direction.

The crowding in Bordeaux itself had to be seen to be realized. The whole public square around the statue erected in honor of the Girondins, in the center of the town, was crowded with a mass of refugee cars. The movement of pedestrians on the siewalks, of automobiles on the streets in the central part of the town was so dense that one almost experienced a feeling of suffocation.

Everyone in Paris who had reason to wish to escape the German occupation seemed to have poured into Bordeaux. Ministers, deputies, publicists, well-known figures on the boulevards of Paris, could be seen flitting in or out of a hotel corridor or a sidewalk cafe. A number of Paris newspapers had disappeared altogether; but a few, "Le Temps," "Figaro," "Petit Parisien," were still bringing out little one or two sheet Bordeaux editions.

Refugees Mostly French

The French naturally constituted the majority of the refugees; but other nationalities were represented as well.

Bayonne, the last large town before the Spanish border was a replica of Bordeaux, but even more crowded. Resorts still closer to the border, Biarritz and St. Jean de Luz, had swollen to five or six times their normal population. Many fugitives were camping on the beaches or sleeping in the streets and a pronounced food shortage was setting in, with shops and markets increasingly empty and some commodities, such as sugar, unobtainable.

At Biarritz there was a stampede to get away from the town, which had been frightfully overcrowded. Consequently there was a drop in food prices as the abnormal demand fell off.

As soon as the Germans were installed, however, officers and soldiers commenced to buy up everything they could find in the shops, from picture post cards to cameras. The fixed rate of exchange in the occupied area is one mark for twenty francs.

Just what would happen to anyone who refused to accept the marks is not very clear; but the experiment is evidently not regarded as healthy.

As the French saw this buying orgy of the invading troops, they also began to purchase wildly, feeling instinctively that goods, whether needed or not for the moment, were more valuable than paper money of dubious value.

A particularly hard case in the refugee situation is that of the hundreds of thousands of Alsatians, residents of Strasbourg and of many villages along the frontier, who were compulsorily evacuated into the center and southwest of France at the beginning of the war. They have been leading the lives of refugees, hard in any case, and they are not over popular with their new French neighbors because of the German dialect which they speak.

While there has been no disorderly pillaging, there is a methodical appropriation of goods through this process of buying up with marks. Ultimately the French Government will presumably repurchase the marks for francs; but this process seems to hold large inflationary possibilities. It will not be surprising if France, flooded with the notes of the Army of Occupation and also with paper francs, for the Government will be obliged to issue considerable amounts of money to take care of refugees and for other urgent expenses, finally experiences the fate of Germany in the years immediately after the World War, when the mark fell to little or nothing.

There have been several ceremonial exchanges of visits between the German and Spanish commanding officers in the frontier district where the Germans have taken over the functions of the French authorities.

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Europe Faces Famine? Rome Survey Says No

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 1—It is extremely unlikely that there will be widespread genuine famine in Europe this winter, even if Great Britain's continental blockade continues.

This is the conclusion which emerges from study of the information available in this capital. It presents a picture that varies quite sharply from some reports that Europe would be faced with extensive hunger very soon.

This does not mean that the situation is not serious.

There will be hardships and unquestionably the pinch of famine will be felt in isolated localities. There will be deficiencies in particular areas and particular foodstuffs.

But these are not sufficient, nor is the diet of the continent, when mobilized as a whole, sufficiently unbalanced to hold out the spectre of malnutrition such as undermined Germany in 1917 and 1918.

Distribution remains a key factor. So too does the willingness of Germany to permit food supplies to be used for refugees and areas which face shortage.

Russia a Factor

If relations with Russia do not take a serious turn for the worse and if the Axis remains master of continental Europe, there is a reasonable prospect of organizing a relative continental self-sufficiency by the following winter.

These conclusions are provoked by a study of the latest crop reports and of unbiased figures on the food situation obtained by independent experts of the International Institute of Agriculture here. They indicate that in its present phases, the war may well be decided primarily by military factors and not by food.

[The United States Department of Agriculture July 29 estimated that there would be no abnormal shortage of food in Europe, but that "proportionate distribution" remained necessary to avoid starvation.]

Italy is comparatively self-sufficient in food this year and can supply something to other nations. Its drive to increase production has reduced imports of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize by stages from a peak of 28,000,000 quintals about 102,000,000 bushels in 1930 to a low of a little more than 4,000,000 quintals in 1938.

The wheat crop of recent years, amounting to 80,000,000 quintals, is conceded by British and American, as well as German economists, to be 98 per cent of Italy's peacetime needs. Due to bad spring weather, this year's crop last week was estimated at 72,000,000 quintals—enough for wartime rations. Other cereal crops which normally produce 99 per cent of the national requirements are reported better than last year.

Italy Exports Vegetables

Italy normally exports vegetables, cheese, and rice. It sold abroad 18 per cent of the world's citrus fruit exports in 1937, and itself produces enough meat for the present three-days-a-week ration. Italy used to be a heavy sugar importer, but has so increased beet sugar production that it was an exporter in 1936 and 1937. Sugar rations today simply reflect the use of sugar beets for alcohol to mix with gasoline. As for fats, Italy produced enough butter to export small quantities in the two years since 1936. There is enough olive oil to yield an export surplus every other year. During the past decade the olive oil output has been increased by one third. In oil seeds, however, Italy, like the rest of Western Europe, is a heavy importer. In 1938, it imported 1,500,000 quintals—an amount equal to more than half of the whole olive oil crop.

Looking beyond Italy, reliable estimates are extremely difficult to secure because of the war devastation in France and the Low Countries and poor harvests in Danubia.

Resorting to figures for normal times, France is not completely self-sufficient in foods but has enough for wartime needs. It has twice as much farm land per person as has Germany and a reliable American source says: There is no lack of vital foodstuffs except oil seeds." It is self-sufficient in wheat and potatoes and ranks as "only partially deficient" in rice, maize and fats. Its dependency upon agricultural imports has been reduced by 60 per cent during the last decade.

Belgium Lacks Food

Belgium, on the other hand, is largely deficient in wheat, rice, maize, and meat, has little vegetable fat, and is normally self-sufficient only in potatoes. This serious situation must be greatly aggravated by war devastation so that Belgium, for the moment, must be accounted as an important drain on the rest of the continent although its population is not large.

The Netherlands and Denmark are better situated. The Netherlands import three fifths of its cereals normally but is the world's largest potato exporter and has enough fruit. Denmark is still better off, for the drive toward self-sufficiency has reduced its cereal imports to one sixth of the consumption. The position of this country in meat and dairy products is well known. It depends for quality and quantity, however, in part on oil seeds for its cattle, and these are the Axis No. 1 deficiency. However, it is not to be thought, as propaganda suggests, that German agricultural experts will destroy the dairy industry of these countries wantonly, or levy more upon them than is absolutely necessary. That, obviously, would be against German interests.

For all the talk about guns versus butter, Germany produces normally 85 per cent of its butter. It provides enough bread grains, potatoes, and sugar for its own wartime needs without drawing upon reserves. But it has important lacks in fruits, vegetables, and eggs. It can get along with its own meats but needs its impartant fodder in large quantities.

Fats are the most serious German shortage, Germany importing 2,200,000 tons in 1938 which is 40 per cent of its supply. However, German experts are furiously at work trying to solve this problem by greatly expanding crops of oil seeds in Central Europe where they already have been produced on a small export scale. They should show important results by next year.

Spain Has Surplus

Also there is now available Spain's olive oil surplus, by far the world's largest, ranging between 500,000 and 600,000 quintals. Meanwhile, this year's Italian fruits and vegetables promise to ease the problem of Germany's balanced diet, and a huge exportable surplus of Spanish fruits can, in part, be requisitioned by the Axis and transported overland to Germany.

Finally the Danube area ha suffered a serious crop damag both in quality and quantity due to bad spring weather and floods. Reports reaching here show losses in some areas reaching as high as 30 per cent although this is probably too large a percentage to apply to the entire area.

The position of the Danube area as an exporter of approximately one fifth of the world's cattle export is probably not impaired, however. Presumably these countries, as well as Spain, will be allowed to import at least a part of their normal needs through the British blockade.

To sum it up, it appears that once through this winter, the Axis could organize a sufficient food supply if it continued to dominate the continent.

This being the case, the accumulated reserves of Germany and Italy, as well as the normal cereal carry-over and the military stores of France and Danubia, can be called on for this winter. These calculations do not take account of whatever Russia will furnish. The immediate problem is one of distribution through channels disrupted by the war. But figuring that this can be progressively overcome with the approach of winter, a 33,000,000 quintal deficit of cereals in the Netherlands and Denmark does not look impossibly large in view of the Danubian crop which is normally 278,000,000 quintals and which this year probably will exceed 220,000,000. The German fats and fruits problem is not so great when Italy's and Spanish contributions are considered.

This is the second of three articles by the Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the Axis "continental" policy and problems.

Attack Delay Costly To Hitler—Churchill

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, on a surprise visit to Northeast England to inspect defense works, told an audience he did not know whether Adolf Hitler had missed the bus by delaying his offensive against England, but said that "whatever happens he will not have as comfortable a seat or as comfortable a journey as he might have had a few months ago."

Indian Extremists Insist On Independence Pledge

BOMBAY, Aug. 1 (AP)—Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, President of the All-India Congress Party, asserted yesterday that the party would "have to take a step forward" unless the British Government accedes to its demand for an immediate promise of independence at the war's end and immediate establishment of a popular central government.

"What that step would be time alone would decide," he added.

49 Diplomatic Posts

ROME, Aug. 1 (AP)—Francesco Lequio, who has had 48 Italian diplomatic assignments in Berlin, Bucharest, Cairo, Rio de Janiero, and other capitals, has been named Ambassador to Madrid. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Gastone Gambaja, to whom a military command was given.

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France Exiles Notables In Commerce and Arts

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—A long list of prominent Frenchmen, reading like pages from France's pre-armistice Who's Who, have been ordered deprived of their citizenship and their properties confiscated, the German wireless announced today.

The list, the first since the Pétain regime decreed action against those who left France "without valid reasons" between May 10 and June 30, included two members of the internationally known Rothschild banking family. It was radiocast by the Government station at Vichy and picked up here.

The two Rothschilds were Baron Edouard, head of the French branch of the family's far-flung banking operations, and Baron Maurice, a member of the French Senate.

[Baron Maurice de Rothschild arrived in Montreal this week with a cousin, Baron Robert de Rothschild, the latter's wife and daughter, after having taken temporary refuge in Britain. Baron Edouard, his baroness and their daughter arrived in New York June 10 by Clipper plane. Baron Maurice declined to comment today on the French Government's action.]

From Varied Fields

Others on the list included some of France's leading industrialists, political leaders, and journalists.

Among them were Deputies Tarri Mayer, of the international banking firm of Lazare Frères; and Edouard Jonas, widely known Paris antique dealer; Louis Rosengart, automobile manufacturer; M. Solenski, one of France's largest hat makers; Raoul Buchard, a leading industrialist; M. Huysman and M. Coen, Directors of the Beaux Arts and National Library, M. Levitan, furniture and radio magnate; and Louis Louis-Dreyfus, banker and importer.

Journalists included were Elie J. Bois, publisher of Le Petit Parisien; Madame Geneviève Tabouis, foreign editor of L'Oeuvre; Pierre Lazareff and Joseph Kessel, of Paris-Soir; Henri De Kerillis and Andre Geraud.

[M. Geraud, who writes under the name "Pertinax," and Madame Tabouis are in the United States.]

Invited to Explain

"Persons in this list may yet try to explain why they left France between May 10 and June 30 in order to retain their French citizenship and prevent confiscation of their property," the Vichy radio said.

"It is doubted, however, whether any one of these persons will be able to give a plausible explanation for their leaving. It is stressed, moreover, that all those whose names are mentioned in the provisional list were engaged in activities detrimental to the interests of the French State already prior to May 10.

"The composition of the provisional list appears to confirm rumors prevalent here for some time that drastic measures are to be taken above all against persons of the Jewish race who engaged in activities detrimental to French national interests.

"As a great part of those on the list are of the Jewish race it appears certain their interests in France will be confiscated by the State unless they can prove their interests served only France, which according to opinion prevalent here, will prove extremely difficult. . . ."

Seine Census

PARIS (Via Berlin), July 29—(Delayed) (AP)—Prefect Achille Villey of the Seine Department has ordered a census, starting Aug. 5, of all foreigners living in the Department, according to nationality, occupations and length of residence in France.

Reports in neutral diplomatic circles meanwhile indicated that male British residents of Paris are being investigated. Whether they would be interned was not indicated.

The Prefect also has ordered a complete industrial and commercial census designed to show the percentage of enterprises back in operation under the German occupation, their employment situation and financial ability to continue or increase production.

Although the typical summer tourists are absent from Paris, German military units have taken their places to some extent, visiting cafes and strolling along the boulevards.

Many of the city's swimming pools, reserved for use of German soldiers, have been opened to the general public on Sundays.

New regulations forbid driving of private automobiles on Sundays, although cars or trucks needed to supply markets and automobiles of diplomats are allowed to operate.

U. S. Prisoners

VICHY, France, Aug. 1 (AP)—James V. Sparks, Commander of the now substantially disbanded American Volunteer Ambulance Corps which served with the French Army, said yesterday that six Americans were believed still prisoners of war in Germany.

They are: Albert Raymond, Chicago; Louis Wherle, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Phillips Muhr, Philadelphia; Lawrence A. Jump, Lowell, Mass.; Enrico Pagnotta, and Jean Billee, both of Paris.

During the war, 35 drivers were captured, but 29 were released. Of that number, all those now making their homes in America are en route to the United States. Ten others now in Vichy and eleven in the region of Clermont-Ferrand, Mr. Sparks said, will be sent to America on the first available vessel from Lisbon.

He added that nine Americans were killed in the course of the war.

U. S. Mail Held

VICHY, France, Aug. 1 (AP)—The American Naval Attaché, Commander Roscoe Hillenkoetter, was turned back yesterday by Germans at Moulins when he tried to enter the occupied zone with a car loaded with mail for the United States Embassy in Paris.

The German officer said no member of a diplomatic mission accredited to Vichy is permitted to go to Paris unless equipped with special credentials issued by German authorities.

New Defense Area

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Region

The Island of New Guinea and Papua and the former German colony of New Guinea which the Australian Commonwealth government has just undertaken to defend.

New Guinea In Australian Defense Zone

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Australian Commonwealth Government ordered the former German colony of New Guinea, now an Australian mandate, included in the Commonwealth defense system today.

New Guinea and Papua have been formed into the eighth military district.

Under the League of Nations mandate, Australia is permitted to take such action "for defense."

Papua Surveyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Papua, the eastern portion of the island of New Guinea, recently called part of the "dark continent" of the Pacific, has now been entirely surveyed by white men. Officials have covered the country in charge of native police patrols, while members of many oil exploratory parties have been permitted by the Government to trek into the interior.

Latest Government reports show that while much of the territory is not yet under administrative control, "there is no large village and no extensive district in Papua which has not been visited."

Police patrols regularly visit the uncontrolled areas, and only on one occasion last year did a patrol meet with any hostility from the natives. This was when a patrol, consisting of a white officer, one armed native constable, and two native carriers, was attacked by natives, the ensuing affray resulting in one of the assailants being killed.

On another recent occasion a patrol came upon a pitched battle between two hostile tribes.

It was improbable, continues the report, that the casualties were numerous, for their marksmanship was feeble in the extreme. Nor did the warfare seem to be marked by any degree of ferocity, for the patrol was sometimes passed on from one warring tribe to another, with a recommendation to show the strangers every consideration. A truce was even declared until the patrol had passed through the danger zone. "It was," wrote the patrol officer, "a good example of savage politeness to travelers."

Refining Company To Make Toluene

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Shell Oil Company said it would begin immediate construction at Houston, Texas, of a plant to produce toluene, basic ingredient of the powerful explosive TNT, directly from petroleum for the first time in the United States.

Hitherto, the only source of high quality toluene has been the coal tar by-product industry, which, according to recent statements by the War Department, would be unable to supply the quantities needed for national defense purposes.

Since the outbreak of war in Europe, petroleum chemists have sought a process for producing toluene of sufficient high purity to be used in TNT manufacture.

The Shell Development Company of Emerville, Calif., a research organization, has developed and perfected the new process. The plant will have a capacity of more than 2,000,000 gallons a year.

Dr. Griffith C. Evans On Research Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Griffith C. Evans, Professor of mathematics at the University of California here, was recently appointed a member of the National Research Council, Division of Physical Sciences, as a representative of the American Mathematical Society. This is the second time Dr. Evans has been a member of the Council. He previously served a four-year term, from 1927 to 1931.

Soviet Leader Forecasts U. S. Aid to Britain

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP)—Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff told the Russian Parliament today that Soviet Russia "is not taking part in the war" and predicted its early intensification with "England, assisted by the United States," on the one hand fighting Germany and Italy on the other.

Recent events, including collapse of France, had only served to improve Russia's relations with Germany, Mr. Molotoff declared in a four months review of foreign relations, while saying better understanding with England could hardly be expected in view of past anti-Soviet manifestation on the part of the British Government.

"Of our relations with the United States," Mr. Molotoff said, "it can be said that the United States do not like our successes, especially in the Baltics, but we are not interested. We can get along without the help of these misers."

"We support the protest of the Governments of the Baltics at freezing their gold in the United States. We warn the United States and England they will be held responsible."

Peace "Up to Finland"

Warning that the status of Finland in the Soviet's good graces is entirely "up to Finland," Mr. Molotoff said certain circles there must discontinue their anti-Soviet tendencies or there would be a deterioration of relations.

Britain, he said, is trying to "scare" Russia with the prospect of a clash with Germany, but he said this was "impossible."

Declaring an understanding with Italy also was "possible," and that Russian policy also was aimed at closer connections with Japan, Mr. Molotoff said relations with Germany "wholly remain as laid down in the Soviet-German agreement"—the nonaggression pact which was signed last August.

"The basis of German-Soviet relations for both countries is good," he declared.

Normal Trade With Italy

Relations with Italy, he continued, "are full of possibilities." The Soviet, he added, is keeping up normal trade relations with Rome.

"After consultation, it is possible to achieve mutual understanding with Italy," he added.

No real change had taken place in the relations with Britain, he said, but added that "after the English anti-Soviet tendencies of which we have spoken here, there could be little chance of improving our relations."

He acknowledged, however, that appointment of the British Leftist leader, Sir Stafford Cripps, as Ambassador to Moscow "reflects England's desire to improve understanding."

On the agenda also was formal incorporation of three Baltic States—Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania—and former territory of Rumania into the Soviet Union.

Joseph Stalin attended the session during the adoption of the agenda, sitting in a special booth with Mr. Molotoff. Andre Andreyeff, Secretary of the Central Communist Party Committee and President of the Supreme Soviet, presided.

Vatican Citizenship Conferred on Staffs

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Vatican announced today that Vatican citizenship had been conferred on all its diplomatic representatives abroad, including the staffs of nunciatures and apostolic delegations.

The announcement said this action had been taken with the consent of the Italian Government, practically all Vatican diplomats being Italians.

It was believed intended to clarify the situation of the Holy See's representatives abroad in view to Italy's status as a belligerent.

Dies 'Foundation For Americanism'

ORANGE, Texas (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas announces the establishment of the "foundation for Americanism."

"Many foundations for various purposes have been established in the United States but no one has ever formed one to promte the understanding and appreciation of the great principles of Americanism," said the Chairman of the House Committee for the Investigation of un-Amercian Activities.

Mr. Dies said that the foundation will be strictly nonpartisan, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian.

The name of the foundation will be the "Dies Foundation for Americanism." Mr. Dies said he had not worked out the structural nature of the organization but the work on this will begin at once.

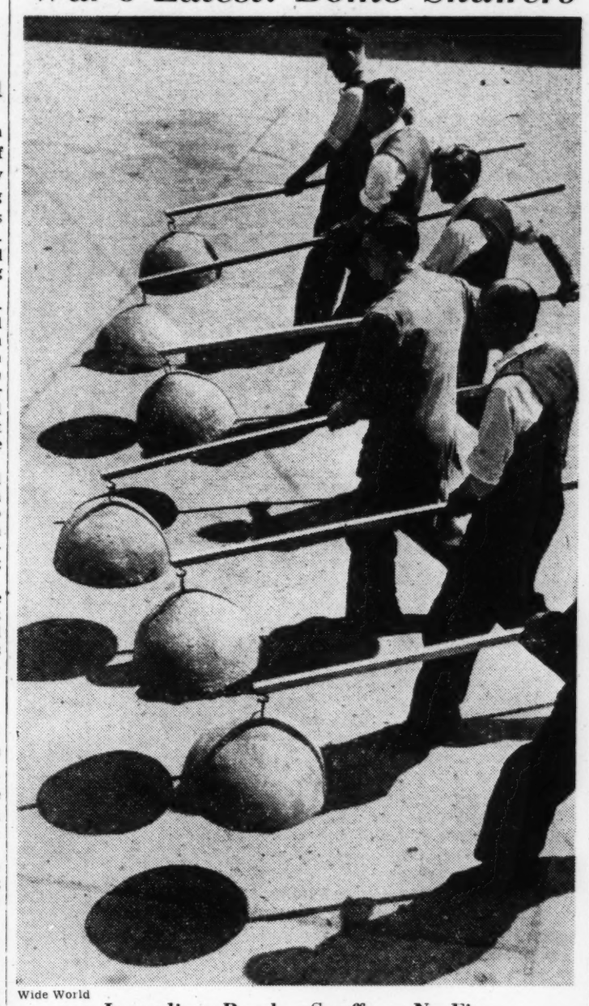
Census Objector Freed On Promise to Answer

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1 (AP)—Herbert S. Mace, vehement champion of individual rights and privacy, gained release from jail yesterday on a promise to answer census questions.

He was arrested by United States Marshal's deputies last Thursday on his contention that it was his own business whether he cooked with gas or electricity or ate his carrots raw.

The Government consented to an application for probation. On Mr. Macy's promise to answer census questions, Judge Benjamin Harrison released him from custody, pending a hearing Sept. 9.

War's Latest: Bomb Snuffers



Wide World

Incendiary Bomb—Snuffer—No Fire

British workers demonstrate the newest device for combating incendiary bombs, Called "bomb snuffers," these long-handled gadgets are placed over the explosive, preventing the fire from spreading. Passed by the British censor.

Damaged Nazi Raider Sought After Sea Battle Off Brazil

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 1 (AP)—British warcraft ranged off the Brazilian Coast yesterday in search of a German merchant raider already reported damaged by the British armed Merchant Cruiser Alcantara in a sea battle which returned war action to the Western Hemisphere.

[The Alcantara, heavily gunned, steamed slowly into Rio de Janeiro harbor this morning, where it was reported that the vessel would dock for repairs. From shore only one of the vessel's two funnels could be seen.]

Official information was sparse today, but word from naval circles here and in Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro agreed that the engagement occurred in the dusk of July 29, near the Brazilian Island of Trinidad—well within the American Neutrality Zone—and that both ships were hit.

[New York shipping circles said the circumstances suggested that the raider was the 10,000-ton Narvik, understood to carry disappearing six-inch guns.]

The British Admiralty's report of the engagement stated that the raider was hit by the guns of the Alcantara, and then at once turned, making use of smoke floats. The raider was chased by the Alcantara, the Admiralty stated, until the latter's speed was reduced by a "lucky shot." This shot, it said, killed two British seamen and wounded seven, but did not cause great damage.

It was indicated that the shell which struck the Alcantara exploded in the engine room. The ship motors had been removed to floor level and turbines substituted before the war.

Nazis Claim Hits

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—DNB, German official news agency, said today that a German auxiliary cruiser in the South Atlantic damaged and put to flight the armed British merchant cruiser Alcantara, and is continuing its warfare on British trade.

The German raider scored heavy hits on the Alcantara, said DNB, forcing it to seek the shelter of neutral Rio de Janeiro Harbor.

Allied-Nazi War For Narvik Cost Untold Millions

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 1 (AP)—Damage totaling millions of dollars was wrought at Narvik, Norwegian Arctic iron ore port, by the struggle between Allied and German forces last spring, a correspondent of the newspaper Aftenposten reports.

In the harbor masts and funnels are sticking up from the surface everywhere, demanding the greatest care when navigating, the correspondent said.

"One hundred and fifty-one buildings valued at $2,000,000 were destroyed in the central part of the city and 214 other structures were so damaged that they must be pulled down," he said.

"The Lofoten railway carrying iron ore from Sweden was damaged to the extent of $5,000,000."

The correspondent said no figures were available for casualties among the 8,000 inhabitants, few of whom were able to leave the city during the fighting.

Britain Modifies Alien Restrictions

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 1

The Government opened the way yesterday for the release of a large number of interned enemy aliens by publishing a White Paper detailing the categories which may apply for freedom.

These include persons under 16 and over 70, skilled workers, physicians, natural scientists and persons in key industrial positions, and those who have served with British forces. The Government reserves the right to refuse any individual application.

The Government has been criticized for interning some prominent refugees from Nazi Germany.

War Shifts Ship Burden In Britain's Major Ports

By the Associated Press

Britain's Minister of Shipping Mr. Ronald H. Cross declared in an Empire broadcast that Britain was prepared for "sudden changes in our port arrangements" and confirmed that some of the busiest pre-war harbors now are virtually closed, while normal traffic in others is displaced by war commerce.

England expects to surmount all such handicaps, however, Mr. Cross said, relying on "the greatest merchant fleet the world has ever seen."

The volume of shipping handled by the big London docks has not been curtailed by German bombardment or threat of bombardment, but rather by the natural inroads of the war on the world's shipping, other British officials said.

This great maze of quays, stretching along the 26 miles of the Thames from Tilbury to London Bridge, has been called "the most vulnerable spot in the British Empire." The German bombers for some reason have left it unscathed.

In his radiocast, Mr. Cross pointed to 100 ships in construction in Canadian yards, bolstering Britain's own building, and to the 160,000-man merchant navy Britain has in service, assisted by "hundreds of seamen from great sea-faring nations such as Norway and Holland."

Troops Massed

Today, the 26th anniversary of the German entry into the World War, a state of uncertainty pervaded the theater of war in Europe owing to the reported concentration of German and Italian troops along 800 miles of continental coast at the moment when authoritative word was coming from Italy that the time had not yet come for an attack across the Channel.

The British Admiralty announced that a British naval force had sunk the 300-ton Greek tanker Hermione, under charter to the Italian Government, in the face of a heavy countering Italian air attack.

The engagement in the Aegean Sea July 28 was declared to have ended without damage or casualties to the British.

The tanker, it was added, was carrying 300 tons of gasoline and 200 tons of lubricating oil for the Italian forces in the Dodecanese Islands, off the Grecian coast.

In other activity in the Mediterranean Monday, the British announced, two British naval planes shot down one Italian plane and damaged another. One British craft made a forced landing but was unhurt.

Meanwhile the sinking of the British destroyer Delight by air attacks was announced by the Admiralty.

This was the 29th destroyer lost by the British in the war.

One of the "defender" class of destroyers which formed part of the 1930 naval program, the Delight was laid down in April, 1931, and was completed in January, 1933.

Raids on Dover

The German Air Force attacked Britain's Channel port of Dover yesterday—the second time in three days—and shot down five British Spitfire planes and two barrage balloons in the operation, sources close to the German High Command said.

Three more British planes were shot down during British attempts to raid Norway, Denmark, and Western Germany, it was reported by these sources.

Other harbors on England's southern coast were raided, the Germans losing two planes in the operation.

The concentrated dive-bombing attack on Dover July 29 was pictured by German sources as starting the next phase of pre-invasion action against England—systematic destruction of its vital ports one at a time.

These sources said Britain's trade and supply lanes, and the port facilities through which it brings in food and war supplies are the weak link in its tight-drawn defense chain.

Observation planes which since have studied the damage wrought by the Stukas at Dover reported to Berlin that at least three ships were sunk in the harbor, harbor facilities were wrecked and the port definitely was out of commission.

Italian Reverses

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 1 (AP)—Italian troop concentrations in the vicinity of Kassala, Sudan post recently captured from the British, have been subjected to ten raids in two days by the Royal Air Force, a British communiqué stated today.

The British Air Force announced also today the sinking of two Italian submarines by British planes in the Mediterranean last month, adding that the sinkings had been unreported until now for strategical reasons.

The communiqué announcing the sinking of two Italian submarines said:

"On the first occasion an aircraft on patrol duty sighted a submarine on the surface. The pilot immediately attacked, the first salvo of bombs exploding so close to the stern of the submarine that in all probability its screw and hydroplane were damaged.

"The submarine attempted to submerge first, but the damage evidently was severe, for it maneuvered clumsily. Meanwhile the squadron leader in charge of the plane dropped a second salvo when the submarine was at conning tower depth, scoring direct hits abaft the conning tower.

"The submarine now was completely submerged, but the attack continued, the final salvo crashing into the water at the U-boat's estimated position. The aircraft cruised over the spot a considerable length of time while air bubbles rose and a large patch of oil formed.

"The other action occurred three days ago when R. A. F. planes rushed to the attack upon sighting a submarine, dropping two salvos. The first fell 15 yards astern, but the second hit the target, the conning tower. Nothing more was seen of the submarine, but a patch of oil a half a mile square rapidly formed on the surface, while air bubbles rose for a long time."

American Base in Canada?

OTTAWA, Aug. 1 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King refused to make any disclosures in the House of Commons yesterday as to whether negotiations are being undertaken with the United States for a joint defense plan or to provide the United States with a base in Canada.

M. J. Coldwell, spokesman of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, brought up the questions in a defense debate in which he also demanded to know when Canada will "stop arming Japan against Great Britain."

Mr. King said it was impossible to answer such questions regarding the United States.

"Is there any plan to provide the United States with a base in Canada for operations?" Mr. Coldwell asked.

Mr. King said that the Government would not be justified in making any revelations about dealings with the United States Government. "It might occasion great controversy in the United States at the present time."

The Prime Minister said that so long as the United States permitted exports to Japan of war materials it would be impossible to prevent Canadian minerals going there. The Government, he said, was doing all it could to prevent war essentials from Canada reaching Japan.

Return of Gibraltar Seen

MADRID, Aug. 1 (AP)—The newspaper Arriba, organ of the dominant Falangist Party, declared today "the keys of Gibraltar are in our hands."

Breaking the recent press silence on "Spain's No. 1 territorial claim," the newspaper charged that British "piracy" conquered Gibraltar and added "two centuries of British intrusion have failed to enervate Spain's recuperative ardor."

Arriba's assertions were based on an article in the French newspaper Gringoire which said: "Sir Samuel Hoare, new British Ambassador to Spain, should have brought Spaniards the keys to Gibraltar on his arrival in Madrid as a token of friendship and justice."

The Gringoire articles was displayed prominently in Spanish newspapers today.

"If George the Sixth's Nation returns Gibraltar of its own accord, it is because the hour for its rescue is ripe," Arriba said.

The newspaper ABC, meanwhile, offered the first comment on the extension of the British naval blockade, asserting that "England's decision seems too ambitious."

"Behold England against the world," said ABC, which declared the British had been unable to lift Germany's counter blockade.

"Even the United States, which shows such sympathy for England, reveals uneasiness before the attempt that may and does affect her commerce.

"The extension of the blockade outside the orbit of the belligerents is of grave importance, much more if it affects not this and that country, but the entire continent. It is unbelievable that Britain sufficiently meditated this step."

Canal for Defense

ALGECIRAS, Spain (AP)—British forces at Gibraltar are digging a canal to isolate the fortress from the Spanish mainland and strengthen its defenses.

The Canal runs from the Mediterranean westward to Algeciras Bay, between the fortifications and the neutral zone, at which point the peninsula is about three quarters of a mile wide.

The garrison expects substantial reinforcements in troops and more long-range guns.

Finnish Language Group Picks California Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., July 30—Dr. Archer Taylor, professor of German at the University of California, has been chosen as a corresponding member of the Societe Finno-Ougrienne, of Helsinki, Finland, according to word received here recently. The society has as its purpose the investigation of the languages and literatures of the Finno-Ugric group.

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Full Senate Action on Draft Nears as Measure Is Revised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Here are the latest particulars on the United States conscription program being considered in the Senate.

Final action by the Senate's Military Affairs Committee is expected to be taken today, with full Senate debate scheduled to start Monday. Major changes by the Committee yesterday in its sixth version of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory training bill have not yet been acted upon by the House, which may get to the bill next week.

As tentatively amended in the Senate Committee yesterday, the bill restricts the registration age bracket to 21 to 31 years of age, in place of 18 to 64, which would have included 42,000,000 men. The change is expected to reduce the reservoir to 12,000,000 men, although service of workers in important industrial and agricultural pursuits is expected to be deferred; with other exemptions, this leaves only 4,500,000 for immediate selection. War Department officials had testified that 1,100,000 men are to be called up by October of 1941, with the first 400,000 to be under arms by Oct. 1 this year.

Home Defense Eliminated

Yesterday's revisions also included elimination of the vast home-defense set-up, which had been envisioned for those between 18 and 21, and between 45 and 60, as well as for those in the center years who are registered but not actually drafted.

Also, the Committee for the first time approved voluntary enlistments for a year for men between 18 and 35 years of age, in place of the present three-year minimum for voluntary enlistments in the Regular Army. This was added in answer to the contention that perhaps the entire 1,100,000 might voluntarily enlist if the period were a year instead of three.

As it now stands ready for final Senate Committee action today, the Bill follows the custom of being divided between specific commands of Congress and discretionary powers conferred by it upon the President:

Specific Commands:

1. All conflicting phases of national life are subordinated to the "Selective Training and Service Act of 1940," which expires May 15, 1945.

2. Those who must register are all male citizens and aliens in the United States and its possessions (excluding the Philippine Islands) between 21 and 31 years of age on the date of registration. Those citizens and aliens who have indicated their intention of becoming citizens are liable for training and service on land or sea if they are between 21 and 31.

3. To supplement this program, present policies on recruitment of volunteers and of reserves shall continue. Those registering but not drafted may volunteer for the training, on equal grounds with those drafted.

4. Those drafted must serve 12 consecutive months, with pay, beginning at $21 monthly for buck privates, plus food, clothing, and shelter. If Congress declares war during a draftee's period of training, he must serve "for the duration." After a year's training, the draftee is assigned to a reserve unit, liable to further active duty. Each draftee who goes on to complete at least two more years in the armed forces, including the National Guard, thereby escapes liability for further duty.

5. "Bounties" to get men into the service are outlawed, as are substitute trainees to those drafted.

6. For civilian job security, workers for the Federal Government are assured positions of equal status and seniority on their return; any interstate employer whose business has not slackened must re-employ a drafted employee, or be guilty of an unfair trade practice under the Wagner Labor Relations Act; as for intrastate employers, it is the "sense" of this Congress that they, too, make every effort to re-employ drafted employees without loss of status or seniority.

Penalty for Dodging

7. Any person involved in eluding the registration or service liable to a combined penalty of five years in prison and $10,000 fine. Such persons already in the armed forces are subject to court martial and any penalty ordered. Federal courts and military courts have concurrent jurisdiction. Courts must give precedence to this type of case.

8. Those whose service is deferred until their present status changes include: all officers—legislative, executive, and judicial—of the United States, and of the several States, territories, and District of Columbia.

9. Each conscientious objector, whose status is affirmed at a Department of Justice hearing, and sustained by a special review if necessary, is exempt from combat service, and may be assigned to a non-combat post, or if he objects, he may be assigned to "work of national importance under civilian direction." One whose conscientious objection is not sustained by the Act's machinery is liable for combat service.

10. The President cannot "induct" any person into the armed forces under this Act until Congress grants specific funds for the purpose.

'Liberal Interpretation'

11. The Act is to be given a "liberal interpretation," so that, for instance, the registration can take place without specific funds.

12. The President is to draw up any rules he sees fit to implement the Act. A Director of Selective Service at $10,000 a year is to be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate; while all other officers getting over $5,000 a year are to be approved by the Senate.

13. Special meanings defined in the Act include: all specified ages in naming the different groups for service shall be construed according to this example: those between 21 and 31 on the date of registration are those who have reached the 21st anniversary of their birth but not their 31st.

14. Those exempt from registration are: commissioned officers, warrant officers, field clerks, pay clerks, and enlisted men of the regular Army, Navy, Coast Guard, "the Federally-recognized Active National Guard," the Officers' Reserve Corps, Regular Army Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, cadets in the Naval, Military and Coast Guard Academies, and members of the diplomatic and consular corps who are not citizens or who have not indicated their desire to become citizens. Exemptions cease when the cause ceases, except that Regular Army officers and men who have served at least three years, or Active National Guard officers or enlisted men who have served six years, are exempt from registration and further duty in the reserve components of the Army of the United States in time of peace.

At President's Discretion:

1. Deferment of training or service of men with dependents, so long as that dependence exists.

2. The number of men to be trained.

3. Details of appeal machinery for conscientious objectors and for those objecting to their classification of availability.

4. Assignment of draftees to their regular civilian work in agriculture or industries deemed of vital importance, without disturbing their wage status.

5. Commandeering of all Government services to implement the Act.

6. Parole standards for those convicted of "draft dodging" or other violations of the Act.

7. Details of the entire draft machinery, including the selection of the Director (who must be approved by the Senate) and of all other officials, as well as setting their salaries (except the Director's).

8. Acceptance of volunteers for manning the draft machinery.

9. Deferment of service of those "physically, mentally, or morally deficient," so long as such cause exists.

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Model Navies of World Ride At Anchor in Geddes Studio

NEW YORK (AP)—The reception room of Norman Bel Geddes' offices on the eighth floor of 50 Rockefeller Plaza lay under brilliant light, and the silence belied the fact that behind the ivory-colored walls, lined with photographs and models were a printing shop, drafting room, carpenter and machine shop, and cubicles for clerks and stenographers, where 60 persons were at work.

The doors looked as watertight as bulkhead doors on a ship, and Murdock Pemberton, the writer, explained as he led the way that the place was soundproofed. When he opened a door at the end of the hall we stepped into deep gloom, save for a single spotlight slanting a bright ray down from the high ceiling to a big relief map of southern England, the lower North Sea and the Western front. At first the room seemed empty, but when Mr. Pemberton said "Norman," a man, who had been sitting at a small desk, sprang from his chair and came toward us. His hand reached for a switch, light flooded the room, and Mr. Geddes faced us smiling.

Fleets of World

We could see, arranged on tables near the window, large wooden trays, the dry harbors where rested the great naval fleets of the world, in models built to scale from the specifications given in "Jane's Book of Fighting Ships."

"I have nearly 1,100 of these," Mr. Geddes volunteered. "They make up the complete navies of England, the United States, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, as well as the best-known ships of Russia, Greece, Turkey and the Scandinavian countries, and about 20 typical merchant ships of each country like the Normandie, Queen Mary, Roma, Bremen and others."

He stepped across the room, flung open a door and we looked into the machine shop. Three men, working at a small lathe, using precision tools, were completing the last of the ships—finishing this vast array of battleships, battle cruisers, destroyers, submarines, aircraft carriers, hospital, supply and relief ships, submarine tenders, torpedo motor cruisers, and mine layers.

"Once a hobby, now a commercial project," Mr. Geddes said. "With these models we could re-enact any battle of this war."

"Where do your interests end, Mr. Geddes?" I asked. "What are you doing now for example?"

"Well, we've taken over designs and production of some Finnish furniture I happen to like, three or four new things for the New York World's Fair next year, and some new industrial subjects. Can't tell you much about them. But here are fabricated houses we're soon to put up. They'll sell for less than $2,000, including heating, lighting, sewage, etc., and can be assembled in five hours.

Widespread Activities

It was easy to remember that he had designed vases and refrigerators, gas ranges, radios and furniture, napery and china, window displays, reception rooms, restaurants, houses and filling stations, weighing scales and streamlined automobiles, trains and ocean liners; that he had painted portraits of Mme. Schumann-Heink, Brand Whitlock, Tita Ruffo, Caruso, Galli-Curci and numerous other persons; that he had designed scenery, costumes, and lighting for over 200 theatrical, motion picture and ballet productions; that he had written extensively about the theater and about stage design, made the futurama for the New York World's Fair; exhibited designs in the United States and Europe, and invented a war game for strategists which military officers of Europe and the United States had played, 14 to a side, for a dozen years.

I though of "The Miracle" sets he designed for Max Reinhardt, turning the old Century Theater into a mediaeval cathedral; of his designs for Dante's "Divine Comedy," and Reinhardt's "The Eternal Road," of such pieces as "Fifty Million Frenchmen" and "Dead End."

He explained the relief map, I had seen when I entered the office.

"The old one of the World War took months to build. We had topographical maps of the countryside, and the natural and conventional characteristics were built up, according to scale eight miles to an inch, out of cork. We showed wagon roads, railroads, highways, creeks, villages, cities, forests, everything.

"This is only the first section of the new map. Notice that it shows even the depths of the North Sea and the Thames Estuary, the canals of Belgium and the Netherlands, the rugged countryside farther inland."

The older map was so expertly made that Mr. Geddes was elected to honorary membership in the United States Coast Artillery Association.

"Most of my best work has been the direct result of some hobby," he said. "My theater work began in this way. So did my interest in architectural and industrial design."

Economy Justifies Transfer Of U. S. Destroyers to Britain

Continued from Page 1

that are now in various stages of construction.

One factor concerning our proposed expansion of the Navy that has received little attention from the public, is the enormous cost involved. The cost of the ships themselves has been given wide publicity. This expense is a definite amount and, when met, can be regarded as an accomplished fact. But the operating cost of a ship goes on and on, and for the contemplated number of ships we plan to acquire, the sum total is a staggering amount that must be provided for year by year. Money for pay, provisions, ammunition, stores and repairs are the principal expenses to be met.

Some years ago when the fate of one of the limitation of armament conferences hung in the balance, the Navy Department had a computation made of the yearly cost of operating the fleet then considered essential for the needs of the United States.

The completed estimate showed such a prodigious sum that it was summarily relegated to the files of the Department and was never given publicity.

This nation has expressed its willingness to provide any amount of money that is required to afford its adequate protection, but the hope still lingers that Britain will prevail upon the seas and that we will not be called upon to play a lone hand. If we do have to undertake this task, it will be necessary for us to maintain in active commission, at stupendous cost, the huge armada we propose to construct.

Crossroads Looms

The belief that the United States should afford Britain all possible assistance short of our entering the war, is frequently heard, and Britain now appears to be nearing the crossroads where the showdown must come.

One form of assistance urgently needed by the British, is a substantial increase in its destroyer strength, and the only source from which such increment can be obtained is the United States. This statement does not mean putting our building facilities at the disposal of the British. There is no time for the construction of the destroyers Britain needs. What Britain urgently requires are destroyers that are in operating condition, and it wants them now.

Ever since the exigencies of the World War diverted our shipbuilding facilities to the construction of destroyers, the United States Navy has had an ample supply of these handy vessels.

Of a program of some 300 destroyers projected shortly before and just after the United States entered the World War, 273 were built, some, however, not being completed until after hostilities had ceased. In 1920 the destroyer strength of the United States Navy comprised, including pre-war construction, well over 300 vessels, and despite the scrapping of the older ships, the continued accession of newly completed destroyers brought the number of those retained, up to approximately 320.

Numbers on Bows

The number that appears on the bow of one of our destroyers denotes its serial number in a long succession of destroyers going back to the first of the type placed in commission shortly after the Spanish-American War and affords no clue to the total number of destroyers we possess. The last destroyer of World War vintage was the Pruitt (347). Not another destroyer was built until the Farragut (348) was completed in 1934.

All of our World War destroyers were built to the same general specifications and, to the layman, appear to be identical ships. However, this is not necessarily a fact. The various contractors built vessels that were all 314 feet long, 30½ feet in beam, about 1,100 tons in displacement, fitted with four smokestacks, four boilers, and two propelling units that developed 27,000 horse-power.

The vessels were similar in general arrangement and were guaranteed to make 35 knots, but the detailed design of machinery and much of the interior arrangement was assumed by the contractor.

As a result, the destroyers built by some contractors were entirely satisfactory, while those constructed by other builders fell into various categories that ran from passable to unsatisfactory.

With economy increasingly exacting its toll from the Navy, there came a time when more destroyers were maintained in a laid-up status than were retained in commission. The out-of-commission vessels were assembled at the Destroyer Base at San Diego, Calif., and at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they were maintained in several conditions of readiness for commissioning.

In accordance with the provisions of the London Treaty for limitation and reduction of naval armament, effective Dec. 31, 1930, 92 of our destroyers were disposed of prior to 1936. Needless to say they were the least valuable of the lot, but Britain undoubtedly rues the part it played in bringing about the disposal of destroyers, the existence of which today might sway public opinion toward releasing them for British use.

When the President proclaimed a state of limited emergency following the outbreak of the present war, the Navy possessed about 200 World War destroyers, some of which have been converted into light mine layers. These vessels were almost equally divided between in and out of commission status.

Present Condition Good

Despite their age, these destroyers are in excellent condition, due to the fact that they were of superior construction and have received the best of care. The Navy has placed practically all of the decommissioned destroyers in commission, and most of them have been performing duty on the neutrality patrol.

In addition to the World War destroyers, the United States Navy now has in commission a considerable number of new and much larger destroyers, probably about 75, with others being added from time to time as the builders fulfill their contracts. Further contracts have been, or are in process of being made, which eventually will provide our Navy with 378 destroyers.

A builder who has had experience in constructing destroyers can turn them out very rapidly. The usual contract time of from two to two and a half years can be more than cut in half if conditions make it necessary to do so. In fact, the press recently carried an item concerning the delivery of a destroyer by a contractor who had anticipated the delivery date by seven months.

New Ships' Advantages

In addition to being larger, faster, and having a heavier battery, the modern destroyer has dual purpose guns all of which can be used against airplanes.

It is understood that Britain, should it succeed in obtaining any of our older destroyers, will substitute dual purpose guns for their present inadequate four-inch guns that were designed for horizontal fire only, and will use these vessels for anti-air defense.

We can, under the circumstances, well afford to spare from 50 to 100 of our World War destroyers for use by Britain. In fact, it would be to our advantage to present them to Britain. Aside from the satisfaction of assisting a neighbor in disposing of a trouble-maker, we can, should we think in sordid terms of money, consider it excellent insurance against the fabulous operating cost our prospective two-ocean Navy will involve.

The opinions in the above article are those of the writer and not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

The Cost of Naval Upkeep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It isn't only the cost of the Navy, it's the upkeep.

Independent experts, studying the new American naval program, estimate that the "two-ocean" Navy which would be required if Britain were no longer in command of the seas would involve far more than the present $5,000,000,000 appropriation bill alone would indicate.

They believe that such a Navy would involve a maintenance and operation cost of more than $2,000,000,000 a year even if the United States were not engaged in actual conflict.

As a single example of what is involved, Marine experts point to the 12½ per cent increase in "pay and maintenance" which was occassioned by recommissioning the World War destroyers which were placed in operation about the outbreak of the present war and which are now operating in the United States neutrality patrol.

While an exact figure could not be reached without the benefit of official knowledge, independent experts place $2,000,000,000 as a "conservative" amount for naval upkeep and operation in the event that the United States actually takes over the control of the seas from Britain.

Senate Rushes Draft Bills In Committee and on Floor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—The Senate today rushed consideration of two bills designed to provide the manpower necessary to operate the huge amount of equipment authorized and appropriated for in the $4,963,151,957 armament bill passed by the House yesterday.

As the Senate itself began on legislation to authorize President Roosevelt to call out 360,000 National guardsmen and organized reserves for an immediate military training of one year, the Senate Military Affairs Committee met in executive session to consider the amended Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill.

There is practically no Senatorial opposition to the National Guard measure, while Congressional leaders said that the action of the Military Affairs Committee in limiting conscription to men of from 21 to 31 years of age instead of from 18 to 64 as previously intended had undoubtedly weakened opposition to conscription.

The $4,963,151,957 defense bill passed by the House yesterday is one of the largest measures ever passed by either branch of Congress and brings to a total of $10,040,225,543 the amount voted by the House for defense purposes in the current fiscal year.

The purpose of the measure was to provide full equipment for a projected Army force of 1,200,000 men and to assure manufacturing facilities sufficient to supply 2,000,000 if such were ever necessary. The Army was given $1,662,205,417 in actual cash and permission to let contracts up to $2,249,730,000.

The bill gave the Navy $574,926,540 in cash and $483,230,000 in contract authorizations with which to begin construction of 200 new warships. These ships will be part of the force recently authorized under the 70 per cent Navy expansion program.

Meanwhile, representatives of the aircraft industry, meeting in Washington with William S. Knudsen, Chief of the National Defense Commission's Production Division, have declared that they were prepared to waive certain contract protections as a means of speeding plane production.

And What Is an American? An Amalgam of All the World

Continued from Page 1

born Germans is one of the most hopeful and inspiring Americans in the United States. Americanism springs from the hearts of people. It depends neither on blood nor religion. It is a living spirit.

At Charlottesville, Va., I heard a debate between an aggressive exponent of Fascist ideas and an ardent champion of democracy. The crusader for authoritarianism said: "I am of American stock for generations back." The democrat, Dr. Carl Friedrich, said: "I came here from Germany 18 years ago to visit. I liked it and I stayed. I love the freedom and respect for individuals I find here!" Most of the people hearing the debate felt the "foreigner" was the true American. They knew him at sight.

Sadness in Hungary

A young mother living in Cambridge, who is a friend of the family from Budapest, Hungary, is unspeakably sad these days. She is a Hungarian Roman Catholic of Jewish descent. Her husband is a Hungarian-born Lutheran of the same origin. She has said to me, "I can't be brave any more when I think of my relatives in Europe. My hopes are all vanishing. My only comfort is that my baby Tony is a native-born American." What is Tony? A Roman Catholic-Lutheran-Jewish-Hungarian from Harvard. And a pure American, a native-born son, an inalienable member of our nation and people, a citizen in this land of hope. The Stars and Stripes are as much Tony's flag as they were Abraham Lincoln's.

We, the American people, are Mohammedans, Roman Catholics, a dozen sorts of Protestants and Jews; we are Germans, Slavs, Dutch, British, Latins, and Irish. We are mixed as no other people on earth. And we can't help it. We are a living amalgam and no one can unscramble us.

At a cousin's table I sit down with a refugee who has come into our family.

"My father fled from Russia," he said, "hidden in a hay wagon; he sought a land of freedom."

Thus, I hold upon one knee a baby relative in whose veins flows the blood of Irish rebels, and on the other knee a baby relative whose heart throbs with the fire of Russian revolutionists.

Another cousin is married to a Yugoslav, who has no religion, but whose great Slavic race belongs predominantly to the Eastern Orthodox Church.

"And why are you here?" I asked.

"To escape the Hapsburg yoke and find freedom," he replied.

A sister-in-law says: "I came from Norway."

My sister's husband says: "My people came from Germany."

A son-in-law says: "My forebears came from Holland."

That's how America seized our family. We crossed mountains and rivers in covered wagons. We lived in sod houses. We had Bibles in our hands, kneeled every morning in prayer, founded churches and hoped to build a world after our own Anglo-Saxon pattern. But that was vain; we were only drops in the stupendous American flood. We didn't direct its current; it carried us in its sweep. Other people besides us sought freedom and goodness and wealth and life. We all mingled together. We merged in America's torrent. We became the American people.

Jeptha, great-great-grandfather Jeptha, come gather your flock together and call the Markham sheep by their names. We're Russian and Celt and Slovene: we're Scandinavian, German and Jew. We are Americans. We are the American people, a new nation in a new world.

We're not what you expected, Grandpa Jeptha, but come visit us all—in our workshops and mines, in our forests and fields—and see if we aren't becoming a great and hopeful nation.

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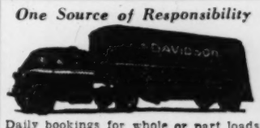

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M	O	N	O		B	O	G		L	E	A	N		
D	R	A	M		O	R	E	L	L	A	N	A		
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Swiss Army Pledged To Defense of Alps

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 1 (AP)—Gen. Henri Guisan pledged the Swiss Army anew today to defend the passage of the Alps "to the end" in a broadcast on the 649th anniversary of the first oath of union of the Swiss Cantons.

The commander of the Army warned this Nation which is holding steadfastly to neutrality and independence amid the European conflict that "the war is not ended; the armistice is not a peace."

He spoke first in French and then in German.

He recalled that all soldiers in the Nation's citizen army of more than 500,000 were sworn to defend the Nation with their lives when general mobilization began a year ago.

"We took the oath like our forefathers on Ruli Plains," he said. "Our watchword, our pledge, remains the same. "We guard the passage of the Alps—guard them to the end."

His speech marked Switzerland's celebration of what one neutral diplomat called the "miracle of 1940"—the continued independence and neutrality of this little democracy amid belligerence and totalitarianism.

For the rest of the world this is the twenty-sixth anniversary of Germany's entry into the World War with its declaration of war on Russia.

But for Switzerland it is the anniversary of the pact, sworn to secretly on Rutli Meadow, which was the beginning of the Swiss union for liberty and independence.

The national holiday assumed new significance, one of joyful celebration that Switzerland has been spared invasion.

Before sundown, thousands will climb peaks in the Alps and the Jura to watch for the first flare of light from bonfires set ablaze on hundreds of peaks as a reminder that the three original cantons kept united by signalling with such fires.

Swiss Celebrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 1—Independence Day celebrations are being held throughout Switzerland today commemorating Aug. 1, 1291, when the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden entered into a perpetual pact with the beginning of the present Swiss Republic.

After the Swiss Confederation was founded on Aug. 1, 1291, neighboring towns with their respective districts gradually became members. Lucerne, a former Hapsburg possession, was first to join in 1332; then came the imperial town of Zurich in 1351, and a year later Glarus, retaken by Austria in 1355 and not finally reunited with the Cantons until 1388; also Zug in 1352, and the imperial town of Berne in 1353.

In 1403 the Valais sought support from the Confederation while fighting the nobles and the house of Savoy. It became one of several "Confederate Districts," which were allied with one or more Governing Districts or cantons, without being an integral part of the Confederation. Fribourg and Soleure joined as full-fledged cantons in 1481; Basle and Schaffhausen in 1501; Appenzell in 1513. In 1803 the following districts were accepted as individual cantons: St. Gall, Grisons, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin, and Vaud. Finally, in 1815 Valais, Neuchâtel and Geneva joined to complete Switzerland's 22 cantons.

In November, 1815, the Peace of Paris guaranteed Switzerland's perpetual neutrality. In 1874 the Federal Constitution was revised with a tendency to greater centralization, the cantons enjoying the greatest possible degree of independence, but the Confederation assuming the handling of foreign affairs, national defense, coinage, railways, postal service and—partly—justice.

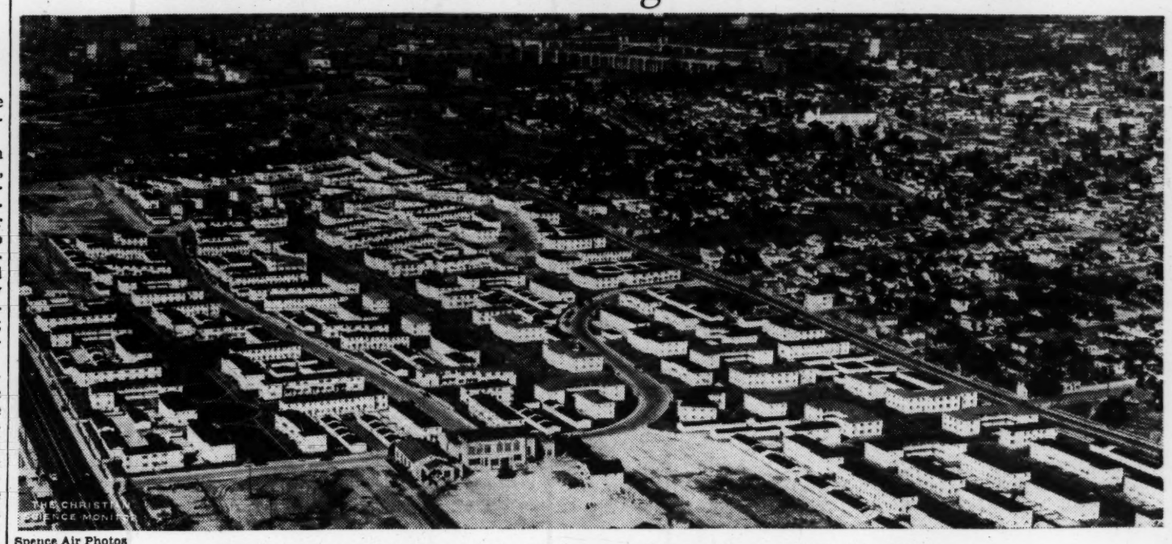
As part of today's celebration picture postcards and badges will be sold in favor of the National Relief Fund for Swiss soldiers and their families, the Red Cross and needy dependents of Swiss soldiers who are not qualified to receive any support from the National Relief Fund.

Failure to Follow Orders Blamed for Pennsy Wreck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 1—"Failure to follow operating orders" is the explanation offered today by Pennsylvania Railroad investigators of the head-on crash yesterday of a gasoline-electric coach and a 73-car freight train, involving 41 fatalities.

California Private Housing on a Notable Scale



Spence Air Photos

Looking Northwest Over the Wyvernwood Development in Los Angeles

Pattern for Housing Offered In Design of 1,102 Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Wyvernwood, regarded as the largest rental housing project yet undertaken by American business, is nearing completion. Not only are the 1,102 units in 142 community-grouped buildings offering a working model for low-cost housing in other metropolitan centers, but they are also transforming 73 acres of an intown industrial section into a quiet village.

Wyvernwood is named after the home of the English forbears of the N. Herbert Hostetter family, whose estate is handling the $6,000,000 investment, of which $3,000,000 is insured by the Federal Housing Administration, comprising the largest single loan on FHA records.

In addition to recapturing the atmosphere of a quiet English countryside village, Wyvernwood is becoming a symbol of what private business can do in meeting the challenge for better housing as a foundation of prosperity. Already inquiries from many sections of the United States have been received from private capital interested in new work.

Various Callings Represented

Wyvernwood was originally designed for families with incomes from $125 to $400 per month. The latter figure was believed to be the limit for those wanting comparable quarters. However, the quality of the construction and layout has been enough to enlist applications from many persons whose income is above that figure.

Thus there are several architects, attorneys, physicians, and business executives now residing here. They are persons who believe it is too much bother to own their own homes, or who may be on call to move to other areas. The first and only person to move out was an attorney whose office was transferred to another city.

Without garage, rentals range from $29.25 for three-room homes, to $35 for five rooms, and $43.75 for six rooms. Rentals include an individual electric refrigerator, kitchen range, and water paid. At $1.25 a month, there is a garage for every unit.

The builders cast aside most of the traditional features of multiple dwellings and rental housing. The basic plan is a park, attractively landscaped with more than 600,000 trees and shrubs, cared for by a full-time crew. There is individual back-yard space, however, for the man-of-the-home to raise a garden. Each building houses from four to 12 units, with separate entrances. They open onto vast lawns, unpierced by any road. From 75 to 250 feet of landscaping separates each building. Quiet walks are of asphalt "mix."

Six Winding Streets

Streets lead up to the rear of the buildings, to groups of garages. From the front of each home no one can look out onto a street or automobile parked.

In design, all rectangular blocks were eliminated; there are only six winding streets through the entire area, which is three quarters of a mile long and one quarter of a mile wide. The streets conform to the rolling contour of the land; they are laid out to slow down and eliminate "through" traffic, for protection of children—who are welcome! Adults and children have access to playgrounds, including horseshoes and badminton.

Although great savings were achieved through large-scale buying, standardization seems nowhere apparent, unless it is the "standardization" of spaciousness, or the American Georgian lines of the exterior. Yet there are dozens of exterior variations, both architecturally and in finish and color. On interior lines, there are some 32 variations in floor plans.

No small praise is given by the Hostetter Estate to FHA; for in addition to sound construction and practical design on an economic basis, the FHA commitment requires maintenance through the years to keep each building and the grounds in the best condition possible to a permanent staff of painters, gardeners, and "handymen."

Ava, Missouri, Is in a Dither Over Checks From Unknown

AVA, Mo., Aug. 1 (AP)—Enough persons have moved to this Ozarks County seat in the past 10 years to boost its population from 1,041 to 1,373, but there's been more talk about one man who went away and no one knows who he is, except that he's Ava's "Angel" or "Sunshine Friend."

He's a mystery man who strikes through the mails with cash donations leaving happiness but no trail. He first came to public attention last February when Brush Judd, Luther Story and Jack Blair, all former merchants, and Mrs. Grace Singleton, widow of a merchant, all received cashier's checks. Mr. Story's was for $150, the others for $100 each.

The checks were drawn on different Kansas City banks and to each was attached this note:

"Use this and try to make someone as happy as this makes you.

"Your Sunshine Friend."

Investigation at the sending banks disclosed only that the checks were purchased by a man who, in each instance, gave his name as the same as that of the intended recipient.

Other similar awards came to light. From Costa Mesa, Calif., J. E. Mackey, a former merchant in the Ava area, wrote he had received $100 from an anonymous donor who wrote only that he wanted "no reward on this earth."

Misspelling Evidently a Ruse

A flair for misspelling—perhaps an effort to throw the curious off his trail—was noted in brief letters accompanying currency awards in March of $80 and $50, respectively, to Dr. J. L. Gentry and Mrs. H. S. Wilson.

"Accept this little gift in appreciation of the many kindness shown me by your dear husband many years ago," the "Angel" wrote Mrs. Wilson. "Piece to his memry."

"I was sick and ye administered unto me," he wrote Dr. Gentry. "Ever man shall be rewarded for his work. Yours accorden to Herbrws" 13.1.

The misspelling habit had vanished in May when Mayor D. W. Tillman received $100 and a note which read:

"Whosoever doeth his work well shall be rewarded for his labor. You have done a good job as Mayor of our town. I am interested in Ava. Keep up the good work and receive more rewards.

"P. S. Be sure to finish your sewer."

About that time the Douglas County Herald received two anonymous letters asking the whereabouts of a score or more of one-time residents of the area. It printed what addresses it could find. At least one of the "missing" received $10. She was Mrs. Monroe Piland, of Bend, Ore., about whose husband, formerly an Ava resident, the "Sunshine Friend" had inquired.

All told, there have been a dozen of the anonymous donations reported ranging from $10 to a church up to the $150 given Mr. Story. None of the recipients has been a relief client or in dire need—largely they were just ordinary folk to whom $100 more or less has been a boon but not a necessity.

Many Want to Get on List

There may have been other gifts about which the recipients kept as anonymous as the donor. There may be others yet to come but no one knows to whom.

"There's no use being on good behavior in the hope of hitting the jack-pot," explained one Ava resident. "We don't know who to try to please or how to try to please him, or how to bring our good behavior to his attention."

It's the outsiders who have tried to do most about it.

The Herald has received scores of letters from all over the Nation and at least one from abroad by persons who want to be put on the "Angel's" list.

But the Herald could do nothing about the pleas even if it wished. David Joslyn, an Associate Editor, explains:

"We have only a very hazy picture of him. Probably it is a man, past middle age, living in or near Kansas City who lived in Ava possibly a quarter of a century ago. Probably he is not wealthy, but has more money than he needs for himself and has no dependents or relatives to whom to leave his money. Very likely he accumulated his money for the most part since leaving Ava. It must be that he has a generous heart, that he cherishes the friendships of former years, and more than likely likes people and human nature in general."

Federal Aid for Migrants Is Urged by Congresswoman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—In a small courtroom of the Federal Court House in Foley Square, ringed about with photographs and paintings of migrant workers, the House of Representatives Special Committee investigating the interstate migration of destitute citizens heard testimony today regarding migrant child workers and recommendations that the whole problem of labor migration be given the aid of the Federal Government.

Mrs. Caroline O'Day, Representative-at-Large from New York, told the committee, under the Chairmanship of John H. Tolan (D), of California, that the migratory problem was a national one and urged that relief for the wanderers be undertaken by the Federal Government through grants-in-aid to states under Federal supervision.

Declaring that her main interest in the problem was in the status of migrant children, she characterized it as "inconsistent" that children had been removed to a great extent from sweatshop working conditions in industries and yet had to work for mere subsistence on their own or with their families in "agricultural sweatshops" throughout the country.

Studies Held Inadequate

"We have worked for years to keep children out of the sweatshops," she recalled. "No reasonable person fails in this day and age to recognize the importance of sparing boys and girls of tender age gruelling labor in factories and workshops. Agricultural labor of the type we have been discussing is sweatshop labor. It is in no way related to the work performed by the farm child on the home farm. There we have the father and mother teaching the children the homely and useful tasks that are part of traditional farm life; but the work of children in industrialized agriculture has none of these virtues. It teaches them nothing and, in fact, prevents them from obtaining the necessary training and education needed to prepare them for adulthood.

"The studies made to date of these 'hobo' children do not carry them far enough for us to determine the ultimate consequence of the type of life and living conditions to which they have been subjected. We do know, however, that tables and figures have proved the relationship between poor housing and juvenile delinquency. Common sense tells us what to expect of these boys and girls we are permitting to grow up against the background of the migrant agricultural labor."

$3,000,000 Spent

David C. Adie, New York State Welfare Commissioner, told the committee late yesterday of the large influx of migratory labor in New York in the past few years, citing figures to show that the state had spent more than $3,000,000 in 1939 on destitute persons in the migrant category, a figure twice as large as that three years earlier.

One of the most difficult phases of the migrant problem uncovered by the committee's meetings which end today is the varying settlement laws in the states of the Union. These laws, which establish the conditions under which persons may claim the privileges of residents, range from a requirement of one-year residence to five years. This condition has resulted in numberless persons being legally "settled" in no state, as they are in the process of gaining residence in one after having lost it already in another state.

Auto Union Boosts Levies for Drive

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers today had assurances of a fatter bank account with which to push its organizational drive on the Ford Motor Company, the aircraft, and farm implement industries.

On suggestion of John L. Lewis, the U. W. A. convention yesterday voted to raise additional funds by an increased monthly per capita tax paid by each local. Dues to the national office were hiked from 37½ to 40 cents, although the $1 per month membership fees were not altered.

After two proposals of assessments for the organization work were defeated, delegates voted to hold a referendum, to be completed Oct. 1, on a $1 assessment designed to raise about $200,000 for the move on Ford and others.

Picketers Held

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1 (AP)—Fifteen delegates attending the Convention of the United Automobile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations were arrested today while participating in mass picketing of the Century Electric Company, where the CIO United Electrical Workers' Union is conducting a strike.

At the Auto Workers' Convention, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri said in a speech that labor should be in the forefront of national defense preparations because it stands to lose the most under a dictatorship.

Former Communist Party Paper Bought by Three American Women

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Three women of distinguished American ancestry today became the owners of the Daily Worker, heretofore the official organ of the Communist Party in the United States.

A statement said the women had formed the Freedom of the Press Company, Inc., which had purchased the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker, adding: "We are the sole stockholders of that company and the only persons responsible for its formation."

Communist Party leaders, William Z. Foster, Chairman, and Earl Browder, General Secretary, declared that as of today the newspaper ceases to be "the official central organ of the Communist Party." At the same time, they pledged the new owners "wholehearted" Party support.

The new owners were listed as Mrs. Ferdinanda Reed, granddaughter of the founder of the famed Brattleboro Santorium, Brattleboro, Vt.; Mrs. Caro Lloyd Strobell, native of Pekin, Ill., and a Vassar graduate, and Mrs. Susan H. Woodruff, native of Tenafly, N. J., and an alumna of Smith College.

The women asserted in a statement they had formed the new publishing company in order to preserve the paper "as a medium of free expression in the interest of the working people of America."

"We realize that under the impact of swift social upheaval this freedom can be preserved from attack only by free and constant examination in the light of ever-changing conditions."

Named to an executive board to manage and edit the paper were: Louis F. Budenz, former editor of the Midwest People's Record of Chicago and convention President for the Communist Party in 1938; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Negro staff member of the old Daily Worker, and Howard G. Boldt, all described as "newspapermen of proven ability."

Biographical sketches described Mrs. Strobell as a descendant of French Hugenots and English Puritans, and Mrs. Woodruff as a descendant of Elder Brewster, first Governor of Plymouth Colony.

The present editor of the Daily Worker is Clarence Hathaway, sentenced last June 14 to 30 days in jail and fined $500 on conviction of criminal libel in connection with a story the paper published. He was not mentioned in the change of ownership statements.

Gold Survey Reveals Danger of Unpegging

Continued from Page 1

member that the nonmonetary demand for gold (jewelry, teeth, etc.) accounts for only 5 per cent of mine output.

3. The removal of the $35-an-ounce peg would be just the reverse of what a businessman would do in similar circumstances on insuring the rehabilitation of something of which he had a corner. He would seek to promote a demand elsewhere for it. And so the way to insure the rehabilitation of gold by the country which owns it is, obviously, not to join the flight from it.
4. It would put a perhaps disastrous obstacle in the way of achieving the American policy of helping the Allies win the war. Americans at the outset of the war decided against loans. They declared by law they would sell only for cash, and then only at tidewater. Cash means gold, even though the one isn't as interchangeable with the other, as it was in Bryan's time. How else than in gold could the British pay for American goods?

Mark down the price of gold: The objections to this course are the same in a degree as the objections to an embargo. A reduced price of gold would pare down the valuation of the American gold store. If the price were cut from $35 an ounce to $25 an ounce, the operation would cost the Treasury $6,000,000,000. A reduced price of gold would also put up the dollar rate in foreign money, and thus impair the buying of American materials; produce further uncertainty about the future of gold (unless accompanied by definitive, in place of the present provisional, stabilization); and handicap the Allied cause. Even those who were most violently opposed to the Rooseveltian lift in price from $20.67 to $35 oppose any writing down—because any such "tinkering" would again disrupt economic relations within the United States.

Put a tax on gold imports: This would be an indirect, though less serious, way of putting up the dollar foreign exchange rate, of reducing America's foreign trade, and of damping down aid to the Allies.

Reduce output by agreement among producers: Output from the mines, however, is not the main source of gold flow to the United States. The main source is the flow from government and private treasuries. A restriction agreement wouldn't stop the gold flow to America, therefore. Anyway, as explained in the second article, by far the greatest producer, South Africa, already practices restrictionism.

Restore the circulation of gold among individuals: This was recently the thesis of two Saturday Evening Post articles by Harry Scherman. The suggestion has more political than economic merit.

In the old days there were two methods of insuring fiscal responsibility. One was the usage that the budget had to be balanced—i. e., spending money had to be raised from the taxpayer, and this in itself made for responsible spending. The other was that the taxpayers had access to the metal back of his money. So that, if government got too spendthrift, and thereby threatened an inflation of the currency, the people could protect themselves, and seek to stop the rot, by swapping the currency into gold coins.

Now both safeguards have gone out the window. A balanced budget has been postponed to the Greek calends, and the exchange of currency into gold coins was abolished when Mr. Roosevelt came to power. If one or other isn't reinstated, then there will be no restraint upon government spending, and the end of the chapter will be inflation.

However, restoration of the circulation of gold wouldn't spread much of the gold among the people, as yet. The dollar, clearly, is as high in American as in foreign esteem, and abroad it is more esteemed than gold, though that esteem may in part be due to the fact that gold still lies at the base of the American dollar. Bankers and Treasury experts say that not more than $600,000,000 could be put in circulation out of the $20,000,000,0000 store. That wouldn't spread much of the gold. Moreover, Americans are no longer partial to hard money—when they have confidence in the dollar. Remember the futility of the effort to feed silver "cartwheels" into the pockets of Americans other than silver-loyal Nevadans. And, anyway, the return to internal convertibility of dollar bills into gold coins would have no effect upon shipments of gold to this country.

Take other things instead of gold: This is an obvious solution for which this writer had been pleading for years before the war broke out. He asked why the Treasury couldn't buy strategic materials unobtainable in the United States which might be difficult, even impossible, to obtain on the outbreak of war. Such strategic materials are now being accumulated, but the accumulation has made little difference to the gold flow to the United States, because cash or gold payments are insisted upon for war goods.

Other things have been suggested which would relieve the yellow intake. Walter Lippmann once gave the need for an alternative to gold takings as one reason for purchases of silver. Why? it was difficult to tell. If metal must be imported, gold is far more useful, since it remains a monetary metal—the base of our money system—as well as a commodity; as silver doesn't.

Others have said: Why not reduce the tariff? In prewar days there may have been some merit in this proposal, but nowadays we are (a) in a buying market, with the main economies of the world turned over to munition making, so that nations prefer to use cash and capital in buying goods; (b) in a regime of dumping and state monopolies and clearing arrangements and barter deals, which lessen the importance of the tariff; and (c) in a world which makes every tariff system part of the mechanism of national defense.

No, the tariff is hardly adjustable in lessening the pressure of gold. But there are other things that the United States could take in lieu of gold by way of payment on current and past supplies. They are:

1. Land.
2. Promissory notes.

These are both linked together, because no more promissory notes will be contracted, in all ikelihood, till the old war debts have been settled somehow. The best method of settlement in present circumstances of American defense needs would be the cession of British bases in the Caribbean and elsewhere in this Hemisphere.

The taking of bonds instead of gold would require the abandonment of the loan bans of the neutrality legislation. This has to come, anyway. For when all the gold has been taken, and if the war is still raging, who can doubt that the United States would go on sending goods to Britain on credit? Any stoppage would promote an economic crisis in America and block an American policy to see the Allies win the war. It would be well, therefore, to take time by the forelock.

The only justifiable aim of a cash-and-carry policy has been achieved, viz., to get the Allies to redeem their foreign holdings instead of getting Uncle Sam to "carry" them. What was forgotten when cash and carry was enacted was that gold is different institutionally today from what it was in Bryan's day. It gets value (in the Baconian sense) only from being "well spread," and loses it by being cornered.

So we come back to the gold problem as one of future demonetization as well as chronic maldistribution. How can the United States insure against this? Certainly not by joining the procession and deserting gold, for this would insure 100 per cent demonetization, but obviously, by making sure that the "anti-gold" side doesn't win the war.

Air Ticket Price Fed to Phone Box

By the Associated Press

New York

J. K. Li, Chinese, needed an airplane ticket in a hurry. Phoning for a reservation, he was told to pay for the ticket at a Western Union office. So he dialed the telegraph company from a public phone and fed $11.95 in nickels, dimes and quarters into the coin box.

The airline said it was all right but expressed pleasure that Mr. Li was buying passage to Boston rather than Los Angeles.

Grand Coulee Dam Nears Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—The Government's $126,000,000 Grand Coulee Dam and hydroelectric project under construction on the Columbia River in Northcentral Washington since the fall of 1933 is now about 95 per cent complete, according to a progress report issued by the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

When completed, about 10,500,000 yards of concrete will rest in the structure, or about two and one-half times that required for Boulder Dam.

Frank A. Banks, Supervising Engineer at Grand Coulee for the Bureau of Reclamation, said 25,000 kilowatts of power will be connected with Portland this fall, and another 325,000 kilowatts will be available for manufacturing a year from now.

While construction at the dam site has been rushed toward completion, the work of land classification, retracements and appraisals in the Columbia Basin also is nearing completion. Irrigation districts have been formed, ready to contract with the Federal Government for power to irrigate lands in the Basin as soon as the reclamation phase of the project gets under way.

California Deficit At Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The State of California's deficit stands at the highest mark in its long history—$82,110,559.

Governmental costs soared to $200,886,567 during the 1939-40 period, but revenue amounted to only $173,467,130, Controller Harry B. Riley reported in a fiscal year statement.

The current deficit exceeded the previous high deficiency of $78,659,692 last Jan. 31. Mr. Riley had no other comment than that the State was "living beyond its means."

An increase of more than $5,000,000 in income from the three per cent sales tax, which contributed $90,000,000 to lead the 1939-40 revenue sources, and other tax increases were not sufficient to offset the rising costs. Unemployment relief alone claimed $50,549,000 during the 12-month period.

Washington's Bible To Be Viewed at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—For the first time in its existence, the Bible on on which George Washington took his Masonic vows will go on public display outside the chambers of Lodge No. 4, A. F. and A. M., at Fredricksburg, when it is carried to the New York World's Fair, Aug. 9, to be placed on exhibition as a feature of the second "Fredericksburg Day" ceremonies.

The Bible has been taken from the lodge rooms before, but usually to Masonic gatherings. Once, during the Civil War, it was carried on horseback to a place of safety in Danville, and spots on its cover today are atributed to a rainstorm through which the rider was forced to ride.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

A Cat and a Coach

A Tale of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1830

By Ethel Parton

Part Four

Susan Dobie showed Major Marrender into the front parlor. She did not know him and was wondering who this stranger could be, and why he had called. It seemed he knew her, however, or at least something about her. He asked, with a brilliant flash of very white teeth that made his smile a little too toothy:

"Which is your boy, Mrs. Dobie? Ah, Napthali!" (Nap hated to be called by his full name, which he did not like. Nobody ever called him by it except the minister, and Miss Aurelia Pettiboy.) "I wonder, Napthali, would you mind allowing my girls to remain with you and your friends for a short time, while your mother and I have a little business talk? Thank you. A fine lad, Mrs. Dobie, and a cousin to one of my girls as it happens. No wonder you look surprised! Let me explain—"

The door closed, but the children had all heard. Nap couldn't believe his ears. He asked Lauretta bluntly, "Did he say you were my cousin? I've some cousins I've never seen in Connecticut and New York. But your father called you Lauretta, and I'm sure I've never heard of a Cousin Lauretta."

"I'm not your cousin," said Lauretta quickly, "and he isn't my father; he's my step-father. I'm Lauretta Moss. It's Minty who's your cousin. Her mother's name was Dobie, like yours."

"I never heard of a Cousin Minty, either," said Nap, obstinately. It sounded as if he didn't want to hear of one.

"We call her Minty, but her name's Aminta—"

"I never heard of—"

"I daresay you never did." Lauretta did not wait for him to finish. "She isn't a near cousin; she's ever so far away. But her mother was a Dobie, and she is your cousin just the same."

An Unexpected Cousin

"Well, I suppose she could be," said Nap. "My father didn't have many relatives, and they didn't any of them live here in town, as Mother's do—at least, Hilary and Livvy and their father live here. He's Dr. Jeffrey Datcham, and they live in that big brick house across the way. They're all the cousins I have that I know, to be acquainted with; and I don't really know very much about any of the others. I suppose Minty's my cousin if you say she is. She could be, I guess, even though I've never heard of her."

"Of course she could be! She is, and she is a very nice cousin indeed" said Lauretta, with dignity. She spoke quite stiffly. Nap ought to be more ready to welcome such a specially and particularly nice child as Minty Marrender into his family.

"She's a pretty little thing," said Nap hastily, afraid he'd been rude. "I don't mind having her for a cousin. I don't mind at all!"

"I should hope not!" broke in Livvy indignantly. "I only wish she was mine! She's a duck!" She smiled at Lauretta, a good, friendly smile, and added: "I wish you were her whole sister instead of only half! Then you'd be Nap's cousin too, and that's almost the same as being ours, Hilary's and mine. I haven't any sister or any girl relatives near my own age. I suppose it wouldn't make much difference as long as you don't live here, but it would be nice. Are you going to stay in town long?"

"I don't know," said Lauretta, darting an odd look at the door behind which her step-father was talking business with Susan Dobie. "I—well, I don't know."

"Is Major Marrender here on business?" asked Hilary politely He had not spoken before, but now there was an awkward pause, which he felt that somebody ought to fill.

Horace Thinks It Through

"No—that is, yes," said Lauretta. "He isn't buying or selling anything, but maybe it's a kind of business. He travels about a good deal, you see, mostly on horseback, and he can't take us with him. He's looking for a new place for Minty and me to live, while he's away. We didn't like our last one very much, and we're not going back. It was in Boston, and it wasn't"—she hesitated and finished primly—"it wasn't at all satisfactory, and he thought it might be good for us to stay in a quite new city for a change."

"To stay in Newburyport, do you mean?" asked Hilary.

"Yes—that is perhaps, said Lauretta, glancing toward the closed door. The color rose in her cheeks.

Horace Pettiboy had not spoken a word. He had stared at Lauretta, straight and steadily, and considered, remembering Major Marrender's words to the driver of the coach, about the baggage which he didn't want taken off. In the back of his mind he slowly turned them over—"later" and "not yet."

"Maybe," he said slowly, "he meant you to stay in Newburyport with your Newburyport cousins, as soon as he found out if a visit would be convenient. That's how it is, I guess. Isn't it?"

Again Lauretta said, "Yes—no!" She looked troubled, and her pink cheeks grew pinker. "I mean," she explained, "we might stay, but it wouldn't be for a visit. You don't visit unless you're invited, so we wouldn't think of such a thing. If we do stay, it will be a business arrangement with Mrs. Dobie."

"My goodness gracious!" cried Nap. "Do you mean your father wants my mother to take you two to board? But my mother doesn't take boarders! She doesn't need to, and she never will. Hoddy's aunts are always telling her she ought to, with such a big house and so many empty rooms, but she just doesn't want to and she won't." He added as an after thought, "I'm sorry." But he didn't sound sorry.

The closed door opened. Major Marrender and the Widow Dobie came out. The Major was beaming toothfully. He was a handsome man, though not young, but it did seem as if, under the shadow of that great moustache, his mouth held more than the usual number of teeth. Susan Dobie was smiling too, very sweetly, and her black eyes, that snapped so often, had a soft and shining look. She went to Lauretta, kissed her quickly, then stooped and gathered little Minty into her arms, kitten and all, kissing her first on one peachy round cheek, and then on the other.

"Your father is going to leave you here with me, children," she said. "He tells me you are both good, obedient little girls, and I'm sure we shall all three try to make each other happy and contented I haven't any little girl of my own, you see, so you will be very welcome. I've only two big sons, who have grown up and gone away, and my youngest boy, Nap. Nap, shake hand with Major Marrender, and tell Lauretta and your little new cousin Minty how glad you are they're going to stay with us."

"Yes'm—yes, Sir," said Nap, offering his hand; for what else could he do, or say? "Of course, Sir, I'm glad—yes, of course I am."

Already his sturdy brown hand was enveloped in the Major's large white one, and was being pumped vigorously up and down, and his fingers squeezed much too hard, as the Major repeated, "A fine lad, Mrs. Dobie, a fine lad."

Releasing Nap, he shook hands with Hilary and Livvy Datcham, begging them to convey his respects to their honored father, whom be knew by reputation and greatly admired. He could not shake hands with Horace Pettiboy, because Horace had suddenly remembered that nobody had given the kitten anything to eat, after all, and had gone to Nap's room for the forgotten dish of mackerel.

"Good-by, Aunt Susan. I think we must go home now," said Livvy, nudging Hilary, for it seemed to her the Dobies and Marrenders should be left to themselves to settle this new family arrangement. "We'll see you again soon, Lauretta. Good-by, Minty dear. We'll see you both often. Good-by, Major Marrender. Good-by."

(The End.)

"I bid you all an affectionate farewell," said Abraham Lincoln to his prairie friends, who stood through drizzling rain to see him off for Washington and the White House.—Drawn by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire for "Abraham Lincoln." (Doubleday, Doran.)

Searching Prairies for Lincoln

When we enjoy a good book or a fine piece of illustrating, how often do we stop to think of the preparatory work the author or artist did before he could begin to create it? It is often as interesting to know how a piece of creative work has been done as it is to enjoy it when it is finished. Most of the girls and boys who read this page have probably read "Abraham Lincoln," by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire, which won the Caldecott Medal this year.

The speeches these two author-artists made, in accepting the medal, are printed in the current issue of The Horn Book. We are quoting parts of them, by special permission, because they reveal so clearly the joy as well as the hardships of this preparation for creative work.

"A children's book, easy as it seems when finished, isn't only a play," said Ingri d'Aulaire. "There are months of research, of painstaking study and labor even before we can begin on the book itself. Would you believe that a little book like one of ours is the only output of all the working power of two people for at least a year?

"After the whole conception of the book, manuscript and sketches are clear, comes the most important work of making the whole thing seem as if it had grown quite by itself without any work at all."

Edgar d'Aulaire described most entertainingly their travels about America, at first on foot, to gather material for their books. When they bought their first car, they named it "Maybe," because "you were never sure whether it wanted to start or not."

"'Maybe' was a very good experience to have," he said, "for when we were ready to set off for the much more formidable distances of the Lincoln country, we had learned how to combine European and American tramping. Now we could both drive without ruining a gear shift, so we had a good car with a huge luggage compartment. When we started off from New York we vowed that as long as we were off we would not once sleep in a hotel, only in the tent that we had brought along from Norway. In this way we would get into close contact with the country.

"We have a big, snow-white tent that looks like a real house, with four walls and a roof. And when you walk into it you have the feeling of entering a home. There is a carpet on the floor, a low table in the middle with a candle and a bunch of wild flowers. And along three of the walls there are soft green mattresses with red silk cushions. The kitchen equipment is excellent; we have a fast burning stove, colorful plates, two pots, a pan and a coffee kettle.

"Except for one instance we kept our promise. As long as we were in the prairie states we lived in our tent, and let me tell you that when you live in a tent you see that the prairie of the time of Lincoln is still alive. When we set off people promised us that we would find nothing of Lincoln's prairie country, except in the museums—that we would find nothing but straight concrete roads crossing each other at right angles with some green patches of grass between. That voyage turned out to be one of the most unforgettable experiences we ever had. We took all the little mud roads and there we found plenty of wild country. Every night our tent was pitched in a different place, sometimes under a clump of trees, sometimes at the brink of a fast-flowing river, sometimes right in the open prairie. Every morning we were awakened by the overwhelming chorus of singing birds, as the first slanting rays of the sun struck the roof of our tent, just as you read it in early descriptions of the prairie. There was also no lack of reckless temperament in the weather. A thunder storm at night in a tent on the flat prairie is something one doesn't forget. The lightning flashed in such rapid succession, we almost had electric light in our tent, where we could see each other shivering, holding desperately to our tent poles. If we hadn't learned by experience to place the tent so that the car took most of the wind, we would simply have been blown and washed away. One night the lightning struck a pole one yard away from the tent. It happened to be taller than the tent pole, but the impact threw Ingri into the air and made me release for a moment my hold on the tent pole. In a second everything collapsed on top of us, and we found ourselves, together with a chicken we had just been frying, floating around in a pool of water. Fortunately we were dressed in nothing but bathing suits. But that night we had to crawl to the nearest house and ask for shelter. That was in Mattoon, halfway between Springfield and Vincennes, where Lincoln for the last time helped his father to build a farm and get settled before he started his own career.

"Another night we pitched our tent in a lovely green spot at the brink of the Wabash River. Late in the evening an old ferry man came down to chat, and warned us that the river was expected to rise another four feet during the night. That would just have left us on the dry land, but somehow we got cold feet and moved on. Next morning we found that the river had risen not four but eight feet; the spot where we would have been sleeping was far out in the rushing river.

"Our trip led us to one spot more interesting than the other. And all the way we met with people to whom we are extremely indebted, who went far out of their way to help us, and more than any place else in Springfield, where the doors to all the Lincoln treasures were opened wide to us even though we must have looked like gypsies. Here we found most of the material we used for our book, and, of course, in New Salem, where the whole village of Lincoln's store-keeping days stood as realities before us."

(The Horn Book, a critical review of junior books, published bi-monthly, at 264 Boylston Street, Boston. 50 cents an issue.)

City at Night

Who turns the lights of the city out
Is what I'd like to know—
Like diamond towers against the sky,
Yet I never see them go.

I climb in bed, and the silver tips
Of a village rise and glow.
A place where beautiful children live
And deep, blue rivers flow.

Some night I'll watch—I'll keep my eyes
Wide on that crystal row
Of palaces, and I'll never sleep
Till I find out where they go!

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

What Is a Camera?

Photography Primer—1

By Jacob Deschin
Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

What is a photograph? That's easy, you say; you have seen lots of photographs. All right, look at just one in particular. A photograph is a picture. Right enough, but it is not like other pictures you have seen. It is not a painting, for example, nor is it a drawing in pen or pencil, nor is it a water color such as you used to do back in kindergarten days. A photograph is a kind of picture unlike any other. A photograph is a picture made in a camera.

A camera must be a wonderful thing. Just think of it. All you have to do is push down a little lever or press a button and a picture is "drawn." It is as if there were a little somebody inside who just sat there way back in the camera and "sketched" with lightning speed every time you pushed the lever out in front. Of course, you know better than that. What, then, is a camera?

A camera is a box so put together that no light may reach the inside of it, not the least trace of light, even though the box is brought out in broad daylight and the sun allowed to glare down upon it a whole day long. The front of this box has a hole in it and in this hole is fixed a small piece of glass. The other end, or back, of the box is almost plain. The piece of glass is called a "lens." The back of the camera supports what is known as a "film."

This is a camera: a light-tight box with a lens in front and a film in the back. But if we were to halt here, we could be little wiser than before. However, it will do for a start.

Cameras differ from each other in many respects but not (except for the so-called "pin-hole" camera, which has no lens—we shall talk about this another time) in the basic essentials just mentioned. No matter how inexpensive the camera, no matter how costly, every camera must exclude light and be equipped with a lens and a place in the back to hold a film. However, if a camera were never permitted to admit light it would lead a useless existence. You could never make a picture with it and, as a result, it would be no better than a toy.

But, you may say, a camera does admit light—through the lens. Didn't we say a lens was a piece of glass, and isn't glass transparent to light? Of course, but this glass, or lens, is covered up. Which brings us to the key of the puzzle: to make a camera work—that is, admit a picture of any desired subject—the lens must be uncovered and then covered up again. During the interval—that is, the time between the uncovering and the re-covering of the lens—light enters the camera box through the lens and illuminates the film in the back. This illumination, or "exposure," as it is called, of the film, will later result, following a series of steps known as "developing" and "printing," in a picture called a photograph. In the next few articles, we shall explain more about exposure.

(The articles in this Photography Primer will be published on this page on the first and third Thursdays every month.)

Both photographs through courtesy of Agfa-Ansco Corporation

Front of camera, showing the various controls.

Back of camera, showing film windows and film winding knob.

Let's Go Cruising

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

Small sailboats are useful little objects, as every boy or girl who owns one knows. They are excellent for both day and night sailing. They make good little utility boats, costing not one cent to run. And when it comes to racing—well, tell me, all you young speed lovers, is there any finer sport than racing in a sailboat?

Then added to this useful list is another way in which a small sailboat can be used. This is for cruising, voyaging, in other words, from port to port and harbor to harbor seeing new sights and exploring new waters and all the while living aboard. Always have a responsible, adult skipper with you when you take a cruise of this kind.

One must fit out one's boat as a cruiser though, in order to go cruising. And the most essential part of this job is to obtain a cabin. There are numerous ways in which this can be done. Some small boats already have a wood cover for the fore part of their cockpits which will serve in a pinch. Others are open to the sky—and the rain. In the latter case, pull some canvas from your locker ashore and see what can be done.

Cut the canvas into a square or rectangle, long enough one way so that it will stretch over the boom when the sail is lowered and come down to the boat's rail. Insert a number of grommets in the side edges with which to tie or fasten the edges down. Then sew a couple of flaps onto the forward edge of the canvas, and bring them down to the cockpit coaming forward. You will then have a tent-like cabin that cannot be surpassed as a shelter whenever you are at anchor.

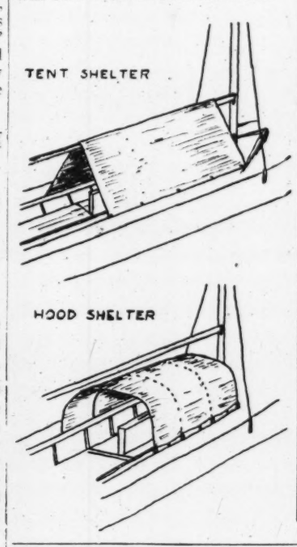
Or you may make a hood frame for your boat out of copper tubing, over which a canvas cover may be stretched. Small pipe sockets can be purchased into which the tubing may be placed. These can be fastened anywhere along your coaming you may wish. There is one disadvantage to this type of shelter, however. It is difficult to stow when not in use. Build it low, therefore, and keep it up even when under way.

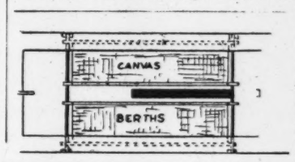
Then come the beds. It is possible to sleep on the floor-boards—but wood can be hard. So my advice is to rig up real berths. Do so by cutting out two 1 x 4 hardwood boards so that they will just fit across the boat athwartships, one forward of the centerboard trunk, and one about six feet further aft. These are your head and foot boards. Rest them edgewise against a frame and screw small blocks to the planking to keep them upright.

Now make two stretchers of poles and canvas just wide enough to fit on each side of the centerboard. Notch the head and foot boards to keep the poles in place and the canvas spread out. When such berths are made so that the canvas is not pulled too tight they are extremely comfortable. They are fine for stowing too, for the bed itself may be rolled right up and placed under the side decks, and the head and foot boards can be unshipped also and placed out of the way.

When it comes to stowing other gear aboard a small boat, seabags are perhaps the best for clothing. And a wood box, placed beneath the after deck, will serve excellently for food. Use a wood box, not a cardboard one. Do not attempt to keep much fresh food aboard unless you have an ice-box. Instead pick up your perishable foods every day and cook them as soon as possible.

To do this you will have to have a stove. Use a small one. An ordinary little Sterno outfit makes a good stove for the smaller cruisers, but get the two burner type. And be sure to have a small stand for it down low in the boat where it will be sheltered from the wind.





Tell Us What You Read

When you read a story or article that pleases you, do you enjoy writing to tell someone about it? Many girls and boys have won fine new books for their own libraries by writing, in the Peter White Contest, to tell us what they thought of stories and articles printed on The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page.

Why not have a go at this contest yourself? We like to know what you enjoy most of what we print, and it will be fun for you to have new books to read and lend to your friends.

The prizes for older boys and girls are awarded four times a year—once every three months. In April, July, October, and January, we announce the names of the writers of the best manuscripts received in the Peter White Contest during the preceding three months. Six books are offered every quarter-year for the six best manuscripts sent in by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years of age. The awards for children under 12 are announced on The Children's Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet, and should be from 200 to 300 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Gem Cutting for Amateurs

"It's raining—a rather cold, dismal rain," said Father. "But if you will all come around this cheery fire, I'll tell you a little bit about gem cutting. Something I very much want to try sometime provided we obtain a few good specimens this summer on our field trips."

"Have we any gems?" asked small John.

"Mother has a few in her rings and her pins," answered Father. "And we have four months in which to map out trips that will lead us to garnets and beryl and tourmaline."

"We got tourmaline last year," said Peter.

"But not gem tourmaline," Father replied. "The gem quality looks glassy."

"But shall we have to go all over the world?" inquired small John.

Exchanging Specimens

"Fortunately for us, we can do a fairly thorough job in our own section of the United States," Father explained. "It may be, too, that we can take a vacation trip to some other locality. Then we can begin the pleasant business of 'swapping minerals.' It's a lot of fun and builds up fine friends, through the mail. We send specimens from our vicinity in exchange for those of people in other localities."

"A splendid idea," commented Mother, looking up from her knitting. "But tell us a little about gem cutting. If we are to begin next winter, we may as well start now to learn about it."

"It's a very old story," Father launched forth, always happy to tell a mineral tale. "The most ancient gems were used uncut, except when a hole was drilled so that the stone could hang on a cord. Even in the Middle Ages, good crystals—even diamond octahedrons—were mounted, uncut, into rings.

"Gradually the Babylonians and the Egyptians began to cut the stones and to polish them. So the art slowly developed until today we have two classes of workmen—the diamond cutters who work only with diamonds, and the gem cutters or lapidaries, who work with other minerals. As we shall not be diamond cutters, I shall go right into the treatment of the other types of gem."

"What tools do we need?" asked Peter.

"A rapid revolving machine—a wheel called a lap. This has a flat surface on which there is a powdered abrasive which cuts the smooth facets of the gem stone.

"See how the scale of hardness comes in now, John," reminded Mother gently.

Mineral Abrasives

"Then a holder," Father continued, "of wood, which looks like an old-fashioned pen holder, and third, is still another abrasive substance of a greater degree of hardness than the stone we want to cut—you remember we found that the softer gem stones are simpler to handle. For the final polishing the abrasive is fed dry to a wooden, or cloth-covered lap."

"What minerals are used as abrasives, Father?" asked Peter.

"The Chinese use yellow sandstone which is quartz; red sand, which is garnet; or sometimes a substance called jewel dust, which is really powdered ruby."

"Naturally it will take some practice before we are skilled in gem cutting and we shall have to learn a lot more than I have told you in this short time," said Father. "But the Orientals make it seem very easy. Out there the natives simply hold the gem stone with their left hand, and with a stone grinding wheel, a stone lap and a bowl of emery—which is ground corundum—for grinding and produce a very nice result. The hand and eye are so much more essential than the tools themselves, it seems."

"I think it will be a lot of fun to try," said Peter. "And I shall make a brooch for you, Mother."

"I'll make a ring," cried John, not to be outdone.

"I'll make no rash promises," laughed Father.

Janet P. Johl

Brothers Everywhere

A Scoutmaster was talking to his Troop in Holborn, London, the other night about a grand idea to help distressed brother Scouts in the invaded countries. Holborn is the home of the famous Scout "Gang" Shows, and so it was decided to put on a miniature Show in the Troop's own headquarters and to send all proceeds to the Relief Fund for Scouts Distressed by War.

As they were talking, a Holborn Rover came in with a Belgian refugee Scout, who was given a real welcome. He had been walking round London looking for a Scout in uniform because he knew that when he found one he would no longer be a stranger in a strange city. He little expected to come upon a Troop who were at that very moment working out ways and means of helping their brother Scouts in the war stricken countries.

This simple incident is typical of the kind of thing that is happening in the Movement every day all over the world, for the international brotherhood knows no distinctions of creed, race or color.

Scouts and Brotherhood

Speaking in Chester Cathedral recently, the Dean of Chester, Bishop N. Tubbs, said:

"Is it not significant that the Boy Scout Movement has been banned in Germany and Italy? If Germany wins it would mean the end of brotherhood between man and man. We are in for a grim struggle in the next few months, or it may be years. We shall have a stiff time, but let us remember that we are standing for the most noble things that have been taught on this earth."

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The Home Forum

"Every Banana a Guest"

AFTER A voyage on a banana boat, the banana is not likely to be underestimated again.

For every banana is a guest, according to the jocund slogan of the Great White Fleet that transports the fruit from Central and South America, and every passenger a pest.

There may be thousands of guests to less than a dozen pests, and the guests may have all the glory. But the pests have the fun.

* * *

The ship had traveled light from Havana, where she had left huge sacks of flour, crates, and boxes, and now the holds were empty and clean for the reception of the important load at Santa Marta.

All day and all night the winches screeched and natives chattered as the full green stems poured into the ship both fore and aft. Each stem was checked by a dock official before it was placed on its curved shelf in the long, ceaselessly moving carrier, and then checked again by a ship official before it was stowed in its special compartment in the hold.

The exalted guests, packed in the flat, dried leaves, drew up in endless trainloads to the dock. One by one the native stevedores lifted the heavy green stems to their brown shoulders and bore them to the carriers, maintaining their own deliberate tempo against the swifter beat of the machines, so that often a shelf rolled on unfilled—a scarcely avoidable inefficiency.

* * *

But were the bananas aware of the brown-skinned diving-boys, palms and soles flashing pale in contrast to their dark bodies as they streaked through the limpid water, or of the slim, iridescent fish darting just under a surface of sunbeams on the bay side? Did they see the color or feel the pulse of the animated scene they were taking part in?

Strange birds carved from cowhorn, hand-woven belts, cedar boxes fashioned and grooved into design by the slow pen-knife, stood in little piles on the wharf, their merchants ready to bargain beside them. Were the bananas able to take any of these curios to their friends?

No. Nor did they see the quaint old port spread out before them, or mark where the dome and tower of its ancient cathedral leaped above the low, level skyline of small buildings, light and shimmering against the dense blue arcs of Colombia's Sierra Nevadas mounting beyond. Nor savor the piquant atmosphere of narrow, unpaved streets, crammed with market-place, shops, and dwellings. Nor listen to invisible parrakeets in the great shade trees that surround Simon Bolivar's mausoleum on the outskirts of the town.

Those bananas that would one day be served golden yellow on a leaf, or arranged with oranges, apples, and white grapes in a dish, could not enjoy the beauty of the very plantations they came from. Those bananas that were guests of a ship company, could not sample a more remarkable hospitality.

* * *

"We would like to go to the United Fruit plantation," we told our Spanish driver uncertainly. By a slight distortion of emphasis we got "plantaçion" as we had got "cathédrale" across. We had been informed that we would be welcome there. There were four of us who, having lunched Spanish in a hotel garden overlooking the sea, after a tour of the town, were ready for more adventure.

The drive was long and dusty. The road bumped up and down. Through the bush we went, and the bush was dry from rainless months. The palm-thatched roofs of an occasional Indian village were the only signs of habitation.

After more than enough of this, the driver pointed into the distance to a plantation by the sea. Soon we were driving through the thick groves, now stripped of fruit, a casual red blossom swaying from an unfilled stem here and there, and turning into the grounds of the hacienda.

* * *

The handsome young Spaniard who greeted us suppressed a fleeting expression of surprise. "We are from the *Tivives*," we announced expectantly. "Won't you come in?" he responded in excellent English.

With a clap of the hands and a muffled order he caused mangoes to be brought, cut their flame-tinged green skins so that the long, pulp-laden pit stuck out from one half, and showed us how to eat the juicy, acrid-sweet fruit with a spoon. Gathered about the big central table in that high-ceilinged room, sparsely furnished, dark and cool, the opulent tropical gardens glowing through the wide, open doorway, lacy wavelets softly rushing at the strand below, we were submerged in graciousness.

Our host was a Spanish gentleman, dressed in the ankle-high boots and rough clothes of an overseer, gun on hip. His back was proud, his carriage imperious, his voice and manner gentle. He had handed the gun to a deputy before ushering us inside.

Plunk in the middle of a tentative conversation, it was inadvertently revealed that this was not a company plantation but our host's own, that this mellow old house with its white plaster walls and tiled floors had been built by his grandfather, that these charming gardens were his.

Our brief chagrin was delicately canceled by a further invitation to visit the living quarters up an outdoor flight of stairs. Again we gathered around a central table, and, some time after another clap of the hands and muffled order, cool cocoanut drinks appeared. Heaping us with good will, our host presented us each with a large avocado pear as he cordially said good-by.

* * *

What banana has tasted hospitality like that?

Or watched the lively spectacle of leaving port—natives gracefully paddling their dug-outs in the bay, a shaggy, homemade boat, its weathered sails full spread, moving off with a load of discarded fruit, fishermen pulling at their nets on a glistening shore, while the ship is swung into position by ropes tied to a stationary buoy, the swimming natives following far out, past the little lighthouse on an island rock? Or seen it all blending, melting down to a thin, horizontal line, wavering parchment-colored in the still blue sweep of sky and mountain and sea, the mountains dimming last, till all becomes sky and sea again? Or felt the stillness of a ship alone, making its own quiet sounds—the low heartbeat of engines, the silken rustle of surf—with its even, rhythmic pace?

On the way to Boston, the bananas, ensconced, hatches covered, in the holds, had their temperatures taken. They were attended sedulously lest they be too hot or too cold. They were re-checked, re-selected, made ready for discharge.

But, poor insensible things, what could they know of a white prow cutting keen into the blue Gulf Stream, pushing up small fountains of plump white drops on either side, of evanescent rainbows in the tossing spray, of the Southern Cross suspended in the spangled sky off Haiti, of that mystic island floating in the dusk?

What could they bear of the Captain's garden—earth's greenness and freshness set before us in the midst of the treeless sea? Paris had fallen. The news brought a hush to the table. No one dared trust himself to speak. Until the Captain thought of the marigolds he would plant when he got home, the lilacs he had left, the larkspur and sweet william and more, a variegated array blooming early to late, and we were revived by the bright images of flowers. A hard, firm man at the helm, a vigorous, seasoned mariner, smart and straight in his trim uniform, cap jauntily cocked to one side—with earth still clinging to him.

* * *

Could mere bananas talk with a First Officer who from Norway, in the days of sailing vessels, went to sea as a boy; had seen the Flying Dutchman off the Cape of Good Hope, all sails set, too, he said, and more than once? A tattooed sailor of the old school, and the sea's lore writ deep within him. They missed it all.

Could they explore the engine-room with the jolly Chief, sense the controlled power of the machinery that made those low heart-beats of the marching ship? Could they share his memories and pictures of Glasgow, and laughing tall-tales told in a Scotsman's tongue?

Or the Head Steward, sadly wondering about his relatives unaccounted for in Holland. Or the Engineer in charge of refrigeration, main guardian of the banana guests, a naturalized Dane with new-world ideas in an old-world accent. What did they know of them?

Or the several passenger pests, each with a different background, a different outlook—to talk with, to play with, to make friends? Or the seamen, strong and supple and effortlessly tanned, painting up the ship for port, coiling ropes into neat patterns, constantly working at the myriad details that keep a ship shipshape?

In all these matters, the log of the banana guests is blank.

Yet, there is one thing they were spared for their insensibility. They could not hear the radio. They, fat and complacent in their holds, felt no shadow of war.

MARGARET LLOYD

The Marvellous Must Be Produced

MR. HUME TOLD ME that he had from Rousseau himself the secrets of his principles of composition. That acute though eccentric observer had perceived, that to strike and interest the public, the marvellous must be produced; that the marvellous of the heathen mythology had long since lost its effects; that giants, magicians, fairies, and heroes of romance which succeeded, had exhausted the portion of credulity which belonged to their age; that now nothing was left to the writer but that species of the marvellous which might still be produced, and with as great an effect as ever, though in another way, that is, the marvellous in life, in manners, in characters, and in extraordinary situations, giving rise to new and unlooked-for strokes in politics and morals.—From "Reflections on the Revolution in France," by EDMUND BURKE (1790).

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The Hay Is Cut

The hay is cut, the field is clean
And smooth as (seen from here) a lawn.
The sky is clear and tinged with green.
The men have come and hayed and gone.

The hay is in, the men are home.
Against the sky a hill looms tall.
Two months of summer still must come.
And yet to me tonight is fall.

ROBERT FRANCIS

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

AN EARLY AMERICAN NEEDLEPOINT PICTURE

THIS DECORATIVE and amusing picture was executed in needlepoint in New England, about 1740. Aside from its beauty and interest as a textile, it provides a specimen of pictorial art of the Colonial period in America.

Such needlework represents the native art of the time, and the discipline imposed upon beginners was very rigorous indeed. We are told that the private schools of the second and third quarter of the eighteenth century in Boston and New York taught needlework. There is an interesting letter on record in which a father complains of the time lavished on embroidery when his daughters have not been grounded in the three R's.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has recently received from descendants of Keturah Rawlins two needlepoint pictures of which this is one. In the photograph we do not see the colors, but we do have a clear idea of the design based upon a country landscape. The animals and birds look like toys. They are carefully represented in profile, as are the lady and gentleman also. The stitching is, for the most part, petit point in silk and wool on linen. A knotted stitch is used for the rough textures of the lamb coats, and the flowers are done in cross stitch.

D. A.

At Last—the Nightingale

I SHALL HAVE more to say of travelling in England, but I will content myself now by relating my long and finally triumphant pursuit of the nightingale. Many may think it is ridiculous to go abroad merely to hear a nightingale; but this is the most famous of song-birds; and when I remember how I had unsuccessfully chased the vocal fowl through many countries and for many years, the result is worth recording. All the great British poets for five centuries paid poetic homage to the famous bird, and it became essential to my happiness that I should hear him. Wherever I went, I found he had just left. For example, whenever I was in Florence, and went out to the Cascine or along the Arno, and listened to nothing, I was always informed that last week scores of them were in activity. . . .

It was the same way in Germany; Bremen is famous for its nightingales, but there was none for me. I asked my English golf-partner if he had ever heard a nightingale, and he replied, "I wish I had a shilling for every bootjack I have thrown at them." I never saw a bootjack, but it appears to be an implement used by Englishmen to throw at nocturnal soloists. I suppose every well-regulated British household has a collection of bootjacks, which are hurled at the voices of the night, are collected again during the day, and conveniently arranged for the midnight barrage.

In an interesting conversation with the English novelist, Alfred Ollivant, I mentioned my bad luck, and he declared that if I would come down to his house in Sussex on the following Saturday, he would produce a nightingale. Accordingly at the appointed time we took the train, and I was agreeably shocked to observe that the station where we got off was Horsham, the town where Shelley was born; of course there should be singing-birds. We drove in the twilight nine or ten miles; and after we had proceeded some distance, Mr. Ollivant remarked, "Now, this is funny." "No," said I, "this is not funny at all; this is the same bad luck I have had for years." "Why, last Saturday night there were scores of them all along the road." This time there were none. After dinner we sat in the garden till midnight; nothing. I gave it up, and went to my room; but just as I was getting into bed, there was an excited knock on the door and a hurry call. At the word, accoutred as I was, I sprang to the window. It was a very dark night, no moon, no stars; I made out three big blurs rising from the lawn—three tall trees. In each of the trees there was a nightingale, and the three birds were singing together. It was a concert worth all the years of waiting. As I listened in ecstasy, I thought of the long succession of British poets who had paid their tribute to the midnight minstrels. . . .

How well repaid I was for my Sussex adventure! For the next morning as we walked across the fields on our way to church, we heard two other English soloists—the skylark and the cuckoo, so celebrated in British poetry. The larks rose almost vertically, as if trying for the altitude record; and after they had become invisible aloft, we could hear their voices—the poet calls it a "sightless song." The cuckoo I had never heard before; his song is a precise imitation of that abomination known as the cuckoo-clock, only of course you cannot train him to strike right. He is a ventriloquist; the powerful notes seemed to be directly behind my shoulder, whereas they came from a distance of about a thousand yards.—From "William Lyon Phelps, Autobiography, With Letters." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Rain Song

Oh, rain,
Still the small voices of the fields,
Hush the tree's leaves—
Rain!
Let no sound be—but yours.
Trail your gray mist across my face,
Rain, fall gently—Lull my heart to sleep!

HILDA CONKLING

Man's Relation to God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CONDITION NECESSARY to the gaining of a better understanding of God is that one should comprehend the relationship which exists between God and man. A false concept of God gives a distorted, out-of-focus picture of being, like a reflection in an uneven mirror, and the result is that under such conditions His law cannot be satisfactorily demonstrated.

In showing men how to gain an understanding of man's relationship to God, Christian Science, the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, renders them a most beneficent service. It teaches that God is not man, but that man, as His image and likeness, reflects God. Stated somewhat differently, Christian Science confirms the axiom that the greater cannot be in the lesser. This Science makes it clear that God, being All-in-all, ever present, infinite, cannot be "in" anything. On the contrary, it elucidates the scientific fact that everything good and real—the universe, including man—is a reflection of God. Paul said in his famous address to the Athenians on Mars' hill (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Mrs. Eddy voices the same thought when she writes of man (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 336), "He has been forever in the eternal Mind, God; but infinite Mind can never be in man, but is reflected by man."

From this we see that man is indissolubly at one with God. This scientific fact, which can never be reversed, admits of neither "buts" nor "ifs." It is the relationship, unalterable, immutable, constant, of divine Principle and idea, of Father and son, of cause and effect. This understanding of man's inseparability from his perfect creator heals men of sin and disease. It is a powerful antidote for grief and separation, and heals loneliness and fear. It is a sheet anchor in the waves and hazards of human experience. To quote again from Science and Health (pp. 470, 471), "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

The foregoing quotation indicates that man's perfect relationship to God is based on spiritual law; hence it is capable of being demonstrated in one's daily affairs. Is the problem one of ill-health? Then let us affirm and realize the truth that perfect man, and there is no other, dwells forever "in the secret place of the Most High" (Psalms 91:1), that is to say, in the consciousness of Love. In that consciousness, sickness or any other discord is unknown. Health is the spiritual fact. God's children ever abundantly possess "the spirit . . . of power, and of love, and of a sound mind," and, knowing this, one finds he is immune to the seeming malevolence and cruelty of mortal mind.

Is the trouble one of seeming inactivity? Here, too, divine Love offers surcease. The remedy lies in the realization that man, in God's image and likeness, reflects spiritual activity. Let us accept this truth. Let us intelligently persist in affirming it, and we shall find that it will lead to rightful activity. Once a spiritually scientific fact is established in consciousness, it must needs manifest itself humanly.

An understanding of man's true relationship to God gives one the capacity to pray aright. He who has it is enabled to affirm the truth correctly and to deny error effectively. He learns, through a study of Christian Science, that prayer is not mere petition for something which he hopes to possess by reason of a special dispensation of a variable Deity, but that it is a realization of man's rightful heritage to health, happiness, abundance, and success. Imbued with the consciousness that "the Christ dwelt forever an idea in the bosom of God" (Science and Health, p. 29), he is able to pray that highest prayer that is indubitably answered, the prayer of realization or demonstration.

What a joy to understand man's true relationship to God! What a joy to know that discord, of whatever nature, is no part of God's man; that sickness cannot be added to him, nor can health be taken away from him; that he, as God's image and likeness, has at all times unobstructed access to His munificence!

In an age when spirituality appeared at a low ebb, Jesus came to teach and exemplify man's true relationship to Deity. His works were based on his understanding of man's coexistence with God. He said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one;" and by healing the sick, reforming the sinner, and overcoming death, he proved that he knew whereof he spoke.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Des Menschen Beziehung zu Gott

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE FÜR DAS Erlangen eines besseren Verständnisses Gottes erforderliche Bedingung ist, daß man die Beziehung zwischen Gott und dem Menschen versteht. Ein falscher Begriff von Gott gibt wie ein Hohlspiegel ein verzerrtes, nicht auf den Brennpunkt eingestelltes Bild des Seins, und die Folge ist, daß unter solchen Umständen Sein Gesetz nicht befriedigend bewiesen werden kann.

Indem die Christliche Wissenschaft, die Entdeckung Mary Baker Eddys, den Menschen zeigt, wie sie die Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott verstehen lernen können, leistet sie ihnen einen überaus segensreichen Dienst. Sie lehrt, daß Gott nicht der Mensch ist, sondern daß der Mensch Gott als Sein Bild und Gleichnis widerspiegelt. Mit andern Worten, die Christliche Wissenschaft bestätigt den Grundsatz, daß das Größere nicht im Kleineren sein kann. Diese Wissenschaft macht klar, daß Gott nicht „in" etwas sein kann, weil Er das All-in-allem ist, weil Er immer gegenwärtig, unendlich ist. Dagegen erläutert sie die wissenschaftliche Tatsache, daß alles Gute und Wirkliche—das Weltall einschließlich des Menschen—eine Widerspiegelung Gottes ist. Paulus sagte in seiner berühmten Rede auf dem Gerichtsplatz in Athen (Apg. 17, 8): „In ihm leben, weben und sind wir". Mrs. Eddy äußert denselben Gedanken, wenn sie vom Menschen schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 336): „Er ist immerdar in dem ewigen Gemüt, in Gott, gewesen; aber das unendliche Gemüt kann niemals im Menschen sein, sondern es wird vom Menschen widergespiegelt".

Hieraus sehen wir, daß der Mensch unzertrennlich eins mit Gott ist. Diese wissenschaftliche Tatsache, die nie umgekehrt werden kann, läßt kein „Wenn" und kein „Aber" zu. Sie ist die unveränderliche, unwandelbare, beständige Beziehung zwischen dem göttlichen Prinzip und der Idee, zwischen Vater und Sohn, Ursache und Wirkung. Dieses Verständnis der Unzertrennlichkeit des Menschen von seinem vollkommenen Schöpfer heilt die Menschen von Sünde und Krankheit. Es ist ein mächtiges Mittel gegen Gram und Trennung und heilt Einsamkeit und Furcht. Es ist ein Rettungsanker in den Wellen und Wagnissen menschlicher Erfahrung. Eine andere Stelle in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 470, 471) lautet: „Die Beziehungen von Gott und Mensch, von dem göttlichen Prinzip und der Idee, sind in der Wissenschaft unzerstörbar; und die Wissenschaft kennt weder Abfall von der Harmonie noch Rückkehr zur Harmonie, sondern sie vertritt die Ansicht, daß die göttliche Ordnung oder das geistige Gesetz, demzufolge Gott und alles, was Er schafft, vollkommen und ewig ist, in seiner ewigen Geschichte unverändert geblieben ist".

Diese Stelle läßt erkennen, daß des Menschen vollkommene Beziehung zu Gott auf geistigem Gesetz beruht, also in unseren täglichen Angelegenheiten bewiesen werden kann. Ist das Problem eine Krankheit, so laßt uns die Wahrheit bejahen und erkennen, daß der vollkommene Mensch—und es gibt keinen andern—ewig „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten sitzt" (Ps. 91, 1), d. h. in dem Bewußtsein der Liebe weilt. In diesem Bewußtsein ist Krankheit oder irgend eine andere Disharmonie unbekannt. Gesundheit ist die geistige Tatsache. Gottes Kinder besitzen immer in reichem Maße „den Geist der Kraft und der Liebe und der Zucht", und wer dies weiß, findet, daß er gegen die scheinbare Feindseligkeit und Grausamkeit des sterblichen Gemüts gefeit ist.

Ist das Problem scheinbare Untätigkeit, so ist auch hier die göttliche Liebe das Heilmittel. Dieses liegt in der Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch in Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geistige Tätigkeit widerspiegelt. Laßt uns diese Wahrheit glauben! Laßt uns sie beharrlich mit Verständnis bejahen, und wir werden finden, daß sie zu rechtmäßiger Tätigkeit führt. Ist eine geistig wissenschaftliche Tatsache einmal im Bewußtsein aufgerichtet, so muß sie unvermeidlich menschlich kund werden.

Ein Verständnis der wahren Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott befähigt einen, recht zu beten. Wer es hat, kann die Wahrheit richtig bejahen und den Irrtum wirksam verneinen. Durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt er verstehen, daß Gebet kein bloßes Bitten ist um etwas, was er durch besondere Verleihung einer veränderlichen Gottheit zu besitzen hofft, sondern daß es eine Vergegenwärtigung des rechtmäßigen Anrechts des Menschen auf Gesundheit, Glück, Fülle und Erfolg ist. Von dem Bewußtsein durchdrungen, daß „der Christus immerdar als Idee im Schoße Gottes wohnte" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 29), kann er jenes höchste Gebet beten, das gewiß erhört wird: das Gebet der Verwirklichung oder des Beweises.

Was für eine Freude es ist, des Menschen wahre Beziehung zu Gott zu verstehen, zu wissen, daß Disharmonie jeder Art kein Teil des Gottesmenschen ist; daß weder Krankheit ihm auferlegt noch Gesundheit ihm genommen werden kann; daß er als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis allezeit ungehinderten Zutritt zu Gottes Freigebigkeit hat!

In einem Zeitalter, wo Geistigkeit einen Tiefstand erreicht zu haben schien, lehrte und veranschaulichte Jesus des Menschen wahre Beziehung zur Gottheit. Seine Werke beruhten auf seinem Verständnis des Zusammenbestehens des Menschen mit Gott. Er sagte (Joh. 10, 30): „Ich und der Vater sind eins"; und durch Heilen der Kranken, Umwandeln der Sünder und Überwinden des Todes bewies er, daß er wußte, wovon er sprach.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Picnic With the Wind

I found two peaches where they grew,
Round and yellow—touched with dew.
I laid them on a plate of blue.
I took ripe berries—red and sweet
And piled them on a dewy leaf.
Then from the young and busy brook
I dipped the water clear and cold
Into an amber-colored glass.
It was as though I held the sun
Within the hollow of my hand.
Now there was food and drink for me,
And soon to keep me company
There came the wind of morning by.
I heard him whisper in the trees.
I saw him bend the flowers down,
And as he went he touched the leaf
Where lay the berries—red and sweet.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1940

Boston Named Home Port For New Cargo Ship

Motorship Sea Witch is named for former clipper—Slated for Far East service.

Customs officials at Boston today completed formalities of registering a deep-sea freighter at this port, the second one within a few weeks, and a reminder of the glorious shipping days of the clipper era when Boston was the home port of countless vessels that ploughed the seven seas.

It is the Sea Witch, modern motorship, named for an oldtime clipper ship, and built by the United States Maritime Commission as part of its program for rehabilitating the merchant marine. The vessel was built at Tampa, Fla., and was turned over to the American Pioneer Line July 30 for operation in its Far East service.

Selection of Boston as the home port of the vessel resulted from efforts of the Boston Port Authority to have the Maritime Commission recognize the importance of Boston as a seaport by home-porting some of its new fleet here. Two ships were "allocated" to Boston, the Shooting Star and the Sea Witch.

The Sea Witch is the seventeenth of the C-2 type cargo carriers to be built and placed in service, according to the Commission. She left Tampa for Baltimore, Md., to start loading for Manila, Shanghai, and Hong Kong. Capt S. J. Lee of the American Pioneer Lines is skipper.

Powered with diesel engines developing 6,000 horsepower, the new craft developed a top speed of 18.4 knots an hour in a recent test run. This is nearly three knots above contract specifications. The Sea Witch is 439 feet long, and 63 feet beam, with a gross tonnage of 13,000 tons.

The Sea Witch and the Shooting Star, are now "Boston ships" and they are said to be the first deep-water freighters for many years to have Boston as a home port.

New Destroyer Commissioned At Boston Navy Yard

Within seven days of two years from the time the keel was laid at Bath, Maine, on Aug. 8, 1938, the 1,600-ton destroyer Niblack, was commissioned at the Boston Navy Yard today. The Niblack, which was authorized in September of 1937, cost $4,675,000, and is a sister ship of the Gleaves, which was commissioned early in June. She measures 341 feet at the water line and has an extreme beam of 35 feet, 4 inches. Equipment includes five-inch guns.

Navy officials turned the Niblack over to Lieut. Com. E. R. Durgin, who will have command of the new, fast destroyer. The officers and crew, numbering about 160 men, were lined up on deck, the jack, commission pennant and colors were hoisted to mastheads, and the watch set, putting another unit officially into the United States Navy.

Another destroyer, the U. S. S. Livermore, is to be launched next Saturday at Bath, Maine, sponsored by Mrs. Everard Upjohn of New York and West Rindge, N. H.

The third destroyer to be added to the Navy within five days is the Madison, built at the Boston Navy Yard. She will be christened and commissioned, in a double ceremony at the Navy Yard, Aug. 6. Mrs. Ethel Madison Meyn of Palisade, N. J., is to be the sponsor.

N. H. Cars Increase, Road Fatalities Drop

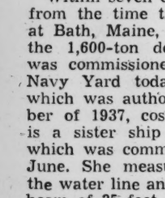
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—In the nine-year period from 1931 through 1939 the number of motor vehicles in operation in New Hampshire showed a 10 per cent increase, the retail sales of gasoline showed an increase of more than 25 per cent, and in 1939 the number of highway fatalities was the lowest for any year in the period, but 1932, according to information compiled by the State Motor Vehicle Department.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair with broken clouds and moderately cool this afternoon, tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight slightly under 60 degrees; gentle to moderate northerly winds.



All New England: Fair and continued cool tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north winds, weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	90	New York	68	88
Chicago	69	82	Norfolk	78	91
Denver	59	91	Philadelphia	69	91
Kansas City	80	101	St. Louis	76	98
Miami	79	93	San Francisco	57	68
Minneapolis	71	88	Washington	73	96
New Orleans	75	85			

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., August 1.
B—Maximum, July 31.

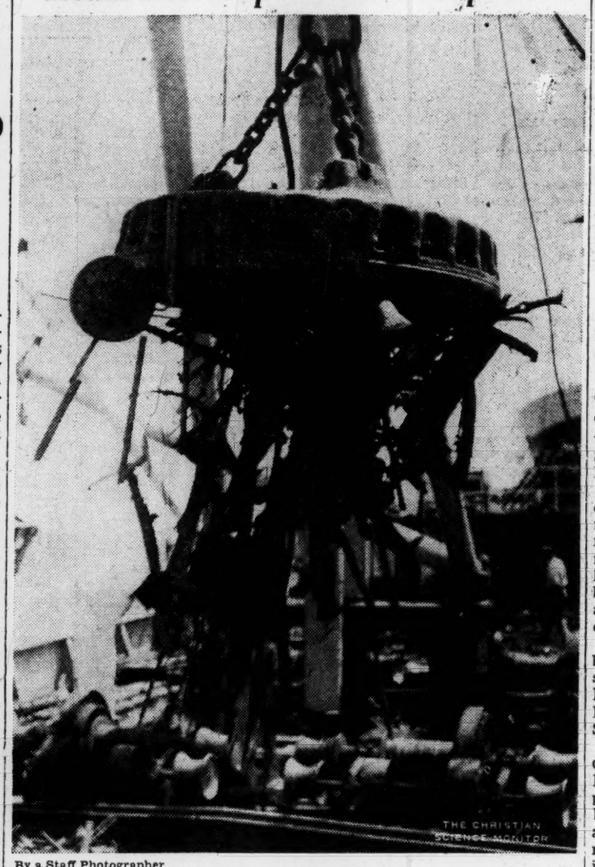
High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:08 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.2 feet.

Friday, 10:42 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Headed for Japan With Scrap Iron



By a Staff Photographer

Panamanian Steamship Miraflores

Another 7,000 tons of scrap metal to feed Japan's war machine lies in the hold of the Panamanian steamship Miraflores expected to sail momentarily from Mystic Docks in Charlestown where she yesterday completed loading the metal so necessary to the "Land of the Rising Sun."

One of the final loads of scrap is shown about to be dropped into the hold of the ship by one of the three powerful electro-magnet cranes at the iron pier, which are used almost exclusively for this purpose. Old automobile parts, springs, rear-end housings, brake drums and other old metal may be seen dangling from the magnetic lift.

Because the cargo was loaded before midnight July 31, no license was required for the portion of No. 1 scrap that is among the other old metal. Licenses are required only for No. 1 scrap, which constitutes about 20 per cent of all scrap iron exports.

Textbook Conference Tests Grade Levels of Expressions

"He met with disasters that would have conquered a less heroic spirit."

In what school grade would you put this expression?

This is only one of many such expressions whose placement as to grade level is now puzzling textbook manufacturers, according to William A. Averill of Arlington, Mass., in charge of the Textbook Exhibit at Harvard's Memorial Hall this week, which is being held in connection with the Harvard Conference on Textbooks.

The conference was called at the instigation of Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Mr. Averill and his associates believe this to be the first time a university anywhere has held a conference on textbooks.

Words of One Syllable

"We have thousands of words classified, tried out on pupils all over the country," Mr. Averill said in an interview today, "but put even simple words into expressions, and you have a horse of a different color.

"As for example, the expression, 'What was in store for him?,' which employs words of one syllable any first-grader knows."

Comparisons between modern textbook manufacture and oldtime textbooks form one interesting part of the exhibit. Illustrations today, Mr. Averill pointed out, show children in actual classroom situations, whereas your oldtime textbook was illustrated with one child throughout, in situations having no relation to the child's everyday experiences.

While stories for children are similar to ours today in that they are educational or deal with everyday children, the narration is chiefly exposition.

Part of Integrated Plan

The exhibit shows that textbooks are keeping pace with education's modern-day trend toward an integrated school program. For example, arithmetic deals with everyday problems the child can recognize out of his own experience. Stories draw social implications. Customs of other lands, the background of the child's own heritage, industry, and culture are studied. Too, the emphasis on vocational training is reflected, in books on practical application of chemistry to home appliances, or the study of goods from the salesman's and the consumer's viewpoints.

In conclusion, Mr. Averill said that what has come out of this week's Conference might be summarized in these words:

"The textbook should not be used as an authority between whose covers the pupil should be confined, but, rather, as a springboard from which he can go into a much larger field of learning."

Rush to Marry Slackens in Boston

The rush to file marriage intentions which started this week slackened today, with only 30 having been received at City Hall by twelve o'clock.

At least 26 of these applications were filed by young men between the ages of 21 and 31, which, according to the latest provision of the Burke-Wadsworth bill, is the age span to be called under the compulsory military training plan.

City Registrar, James J. Burke, however, withheld judgment on whether the rush has taken a definite trend downward until the day is over.

It began Monday with an unprecedented total of 115 intentions filed during the day, as compared with the all time high during the World War of 102 in one day.

On Tuesday the figure was 98, and yesterday it rose again to 102. Average filling during the month of July last year was only 28 per day.

Boston, it appears, is unique among the cities of the nation in this apparent evidence of a draft-dodging jump. No such action is observed in the nation generally according to the results of a nation-wide survey just released by a news service. It is speculated that Boston's sensitiveness to war conditions may be due to its nearness on the European scene.

Tobin Approves Regulation For City Purchases

Orders inventory control system for five institutions which annually spend $1,600,000.

Instructions to proceed with plans for installing an inventory control system for five City of Boston institutions which purchase more than $1,600,000 worth of consumable supplies each year were issued to the Municipal Survey Committe today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

An inventory control system established maximum and mimimum quotas of commodities to regulate the amount of each commodity which should be kept on hand. It also sets up a system of bookkeeping for stock control and an immediate record of material on hand.

Th inventory control system will be installed in the following institutions: Boston City Hospital, Mattapan Sanitarium, Long Island Hospital, Deer Island and Suffolk County Jail.

The Mayor's action followed a conference at which Leo Foster, Director of the Committee, reported on the completion of preliminary studies on the project and proposals of industrial engineers of a plan which could be installed. Mayor Tobin instructed him to engage a firm to furnish a blueprint of such an accounting system with instructions for its operation.

From this point on the installation and setting in motion would become a WPA project. The cost of hiring a firm of industrial engineers will be the city's contribution.

The industrial engineers will establish the forms covering the maximum and minimum for stores and the WPA workers will put the system in operation and traip city employees how to use it.

At present the Supply Department has no accurate check immediately available on supplies on hand and no provision for a rigid inspection for quantity in materials delivered.

The Tobin order follows a preliminary survey by a sub-committee of an advisory committee of certified public accountants which has been working under the direction of the Municipal Survey Committee.

Seafoods Group Orders Fleet Of Shrimp Draggers

A $100,000 program, involving construction of 10 shrimp draggers, each about 60 feet long, was disclosed today by J. Lawrence Alphen, President and General Manager of the General Seafoods Corporation, of Boston, at the annual sales conference of that Company which opened today with a luncheon at the Parker House.

Acquisition of a Louisiana and a Texas company by the Boston firm was also discussed at the conference as well as the progress made in sales and selling methods of groceries and nearly all lines of foodstuffs. Assets and business of the Gulf Fish and Shrimp Co., Inc., of New Orleans, and the National Seafoods Co., Inc., of Galveston, Texas, have been taken over by the General Seafoods Corporation, it was stated.

"These newly acquired companies," Mr. Alphen said, "will quick-freeze and can shrimp, besides handling the fresh product. Headquarters of the srimp division will be New Orleans. The main plant will be at Golden Meadow, Louisiana, and other plants will continue at Galveston, Port Sabine, Freeport, Port Lavaca, Port O'Connor, and Aransas Pass. The new shrimp division employs 500 workers and it now operates 12 draggers, as well as buying shrimp from more than 600 individual fishermen."

Sales representatives from all parts of the United States and Canada attended the conference, the chief speaker being W. M. Robbins, President of General Foods Sales, Inc.

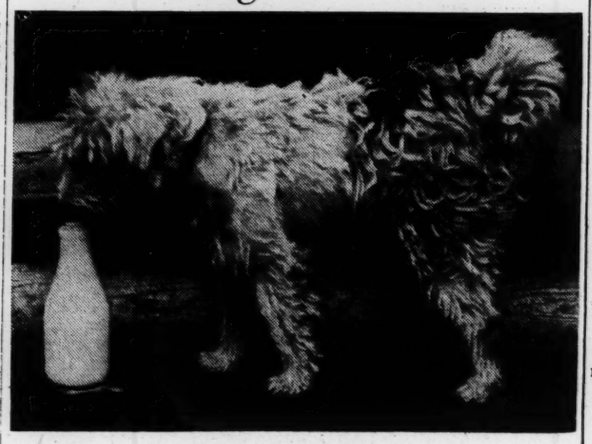
Population Grows In New Hampshire

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The Census Bureau said today that a preliminary count showed New Hampshire had a population of 489,716—a 5.2 per cent increase in the last decade.

Among counties in the State gains ranged from .9 per cent in Cheshire County to 12.8 per cent in Strafford. Each county showed some increase.

Population in some of the cities, however, decreased. Berlin, for instance, dropped off 5 per cent. Increases ran as high as 17.5 per cent for Rochester among cities of 10,000 population or more.

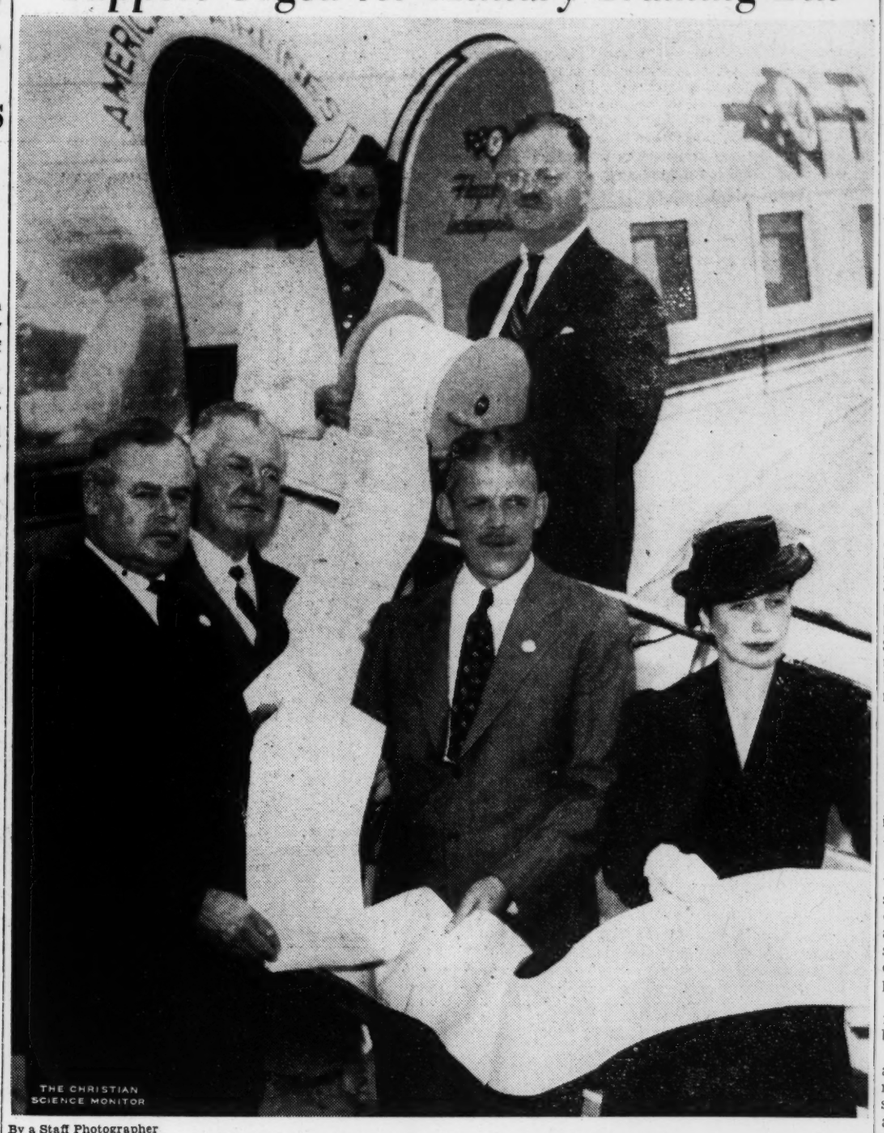
This Dog Likes Cream



Tut of Egypt, Mass.

Tut, a canine with a craving for cream, shows his interest in the top of a bottle of milk left on the doorstep of his mistress, Mrs. Pierce H. Buckley. Tut is a good dog now, but the Buckley neighbors can remember certain mornings when they found the contents of their milk bottles deftly removed right down to the cream line.

Support Urged for Military Training Bill



By a Staff Photographer

100,000 Bay Staters Favor Immediate Action

Members of the Committee to Defend America hand a petition containing 100,000 names aboard an American Airlines plane at the East Boston airport. The petition demands the immediate passage of the Burke-Wadsworth Selective Training and Service Bill. Left to right: Col. Ralph Lowell, New England head of the Civilian Military Training Camp Association; E. Fred Cullen, Executive Secretary at Massachusetts headquarters of the Committee to Defend America; Mayo A. Shattuck, New England Vice-Chairman of the Committee; and Mrs. Samuel Cross of Cambridge. On the ramp, Miss Gertrude Lavoie, Stewardess of the Indianapolis, and Robert H. Davison, from Committee headquarters.

National Guard Rumbles Off to Maneuvers

The heavy rumble of olive drab Army trucks, rolling over the highways of Massachusetts, today signaled the beginning of the National Guard's annual advance on northern New York State for one of the major Army maneuvers of the year.

From armories all over the Commonwealth the vanguard set out this morning for the concentration area near Potsdam, N. Y., where it will be joined early next week by more than 10,000 National Guardsmen and members of the First Corps of Cadets who will leave by train and motor caravan on Sunday.

A dozen troop trains, a freight train, more than 500 trucks, and 100 assorted vehicles will be required to transport officers, men, and supplies from this area to the war games when the "big push" begins.

The games, which will last three weeks, will be held under the direction of Lieut.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum. Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt will command the Yankee Division during the maneuvers and Col. James Biggars will head the First Corps of Cadets.

The Yankee Division will go to the maneuvers with virtually the same equipment it had in the World War. Lacking the mechanized equipment essential to present day warfare, the Y. D. will strike a modern note by having a full regiment of infantry equipped with the new Garand semi-automatic rifle.

Changes in technique of modern warfare will be emphasized by the complete absence of horses. Not a single animal will accompany the Massachusetts Division, although a cavalry corps will be added to the complement during the maneuvers.

All units are expected to arrive at the maneuver area by Wednesday of next week. The rest of the week will be given over to preliminary drills and conditioning, with large scale activities getting under way the second week. Guardsmen are expected to arrive home on Aug. 24 and 25.

Governor's Review

Student officers and members of the staff of the Massachusetts State Guard Officers' School will pass in review before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State Military Reservation in Bourne tomorrow it was announced today.

About 300 former Army and National Guard officers are attending the "refresher" course here and by parade time tomorrow will have become familiar with many changes in drill and marching technique adopted during the years since most of them were in active service.

Bay State Bar Again Moves On 'Unethical' Court Trends

Reorganization of Massachusetts' district court system is once more under consideration and study, it is learned today as the Boston Bar Association's Committee on Unlawful Practice of Law planned to name a subcommittee to investigate the present setup.

The Committee began last Fall to investigate what has been called the "unethical" practice of law by judges, special justices and clerks of the district courts, particularly in automobile accident cases. Litigants complained that the judges and officials capitalized on their titles and offices.

During the winter and spring months several communications reached the Committee, headed by Stoughton Bell of Cambridge, that the practice of these officials in automobile cases—which constitute a major part of the business in Massachusetts courts these days—was only one phase of a reputedly undesirable situation. A "stopgap" it was termed.

The Committee, deciding to act on these complaints, appointed Edmund J. Burke, Boston attorney, Chairman of the subcommittee. This group of four or five members of the Boston Bar Association will meet with a committee composed of judges to seek an agreeable solution for the whole problem. Mr. Burke announced today that he would accept the chairmanship, and that the names of his committee would be announced within a few days.

The two committees, acting as one unit, are expected to examine all bills and legislation previously submitted to the General Court, particularly the report of the special committee of the Boston Bar Association.

The latter proposed gradual reduction of the large number of special justices by failing to fill vacancies, with wider jurisdiction given individual courts. It has been proposed that the district courts be set up on a county basis.

The situation originally under investigation by the Committee on Unlawful Practice has been attacked by most associations of attorneys and by the Massachusetts Judicial Council. The latter said: "The possibility of such exploitation of judicial office is not in keeping with the proper judicial standards."

The matter was turned over to the Committee by the Council of the Bar Association, which voted a resolution urging the Supreme Judicial Court to prohibit the practice of judges and other officials of the district courts from practicing in automobile cases The resolution termed the practice a "reproach on the administration of justice in this Commonwealth," and was then referred to the Committee.

'Labor' Wants Pressure For Apprentices

Bay State Group's official would refuse defense work to concerns not providing training.

A proposal that the Federal Government refuse defense contracts to employers who fail to take on apprentices for training in skilled trades will be made by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, at the organizations fifty-fifth annual convention, opening at the Hotel Bradford in Boston next Monday.

Mr. Taylor charged today, in outlining his plan, that for the past 10 years employers "have not seen fit to take on apprentices. Therefore, we are running 10 years behind in our supply of skilled mechanics." The Labor Federation Secretary said that employers are now complaining of the shortage, but are doing nothing to eliminate it.

Labor Need Seen Gaining

Convinced that the defense problem is more or less permanent, and that the need for skilled labor will increase steadily, Mr. Taylor insisted that the proposed 10 weeks' vacational training is not sufficient to turn out thoroughly skilled workers. To provide a reservoir of such workers, he declared, employers should be required to train apprentices and only through some stipulation in the defense contract can they be forced to take on apprentices.

It is expected that Mr. Taylor's recommendation will be adopted by the convention.

The organization undoubtedly also will embark on a drive to repeal the biennial legislative sessions system adopted in 1938 by a referendum. The repeal proposal, which will provide for a return to the traditional annual session, will be presented by Mr. Taylor in his report of legislative activity.

Today, Mr. Taylor said the repeal bill will be presented to the incoming Legislature. Not until 1945, however, could the return to annual sessions be accomplished, because two successive Legislatures must act upon the repeal measure, which would be a proposed amendment to the State Constitution. Then in 1944 the issue must be submitted to the people on a referendum.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has been the most outspoken opponent of biennial sessions.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will address the convention on Tuesday at 11 a. m. Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, will speak to the delegates on Wednesday at 11 a. m.

Third-Term Controversy

Governor Saltonstall will be entering hostile territory when he appears at the convention because one year ago the Federation delegates adopted a resolution branding the Governor as "anti-labor" and directed Federation leaders to work for his defeat. The Governor's labor record will be sharply attacked by Mr. Taylor and other leaders in their reports to the convention.

A feature of the session is expected to be a controversy over an expected resolution calling for support of President Roosevelt for a third term. Federation leaders said that although the delegates' support of Mr. Roosevelt may be less enthusiastic this year than in 1936, a Roosevelt-supporting resolution will undoubtedly be adopted.

The convention is expected to direct Mr. Taylor to seek repeal of the 1939 legislation preparing for a merit rating system under which Massachusetts employers would receive reductions in their unemployment compensation tax if they maintained low unemployment records.

The Federation sharply opposed the merit rating plan in 1939 as inimical to employees' interests. The labor leaders charged employers would hesitate to hire persons whom they might later be forced to lay off. Furthermore employers in seasonal work would be penalized. Several other Unemployment Compensation Law changes effected by the 1939 Legislature will be the subject of labor's attack during the 1941 session.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"If I Had My Way," with Gloria Jean and Bing Crosby. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Saint Takes Over." 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 2, 5:10, 8:20. Also "The Doctor Takes a Wife," with Loretta Young and Ray Milland. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Fenway—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning and Jean Cagney. 2:40, 5:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"The Boys from Syracuse," with Allan Jones, Joe Penner, Martha Raye, Irene Hervey, Rosemary Lane and Charles Butterworth. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also "The Outsider," with George Sanders. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "March of Time," 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Metropolitan—
George Raft, Ann Sheridan, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino in "They Drive by Night. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:30, 9:25. Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris and Rosemary Lane. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Modern—
"My favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. Also "Pop Always Pays."

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Paramount—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning and Jean Cagney. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"South of Karanga," with Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:20, 8. Also "Fugitive," with Ralph Richardson and Diana Wynyard. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:10.

State—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—
"My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 11:35 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: "All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. Also "Pop Always Pays.

South Station Treater—
Travels: Sydney, Australia, and Dude Ranch Resort. "A Door Will Open," "White Magic," "Unusual Occupations." "Life Saving Technique," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Information Please." "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Family Tree." "How to Remove Spots From Draperies, Clothing, Etc., "Teddy the Rough Rider," "A Study of Bird Life," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Ski Patrol," with Luli Deatl. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Boys of the City." 10 40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:15, 8:50.

Uptown—
"I Was an Adventuress," with Vera Zorina and Peter Lorre. 2:35 5:35, 8:35. Also "Four Sons," featuring Don Ameche. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Sandy Is a Lady," starring Baby Sandy. Also "My Favorite Wife," featuring Irene Dunne.

University—
Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Also John Garfield in "Saturday's Children." 2:55, 6:15, 9:45.

Radio—Page 12

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Roman Art by Miss Jastrow, 11 a. m.

Bulk of Call for 'Guest Child' Is From Fair-Income Homes

"We're lucky it's not our kids that are over there," is the way an estate caretaker whose income is about $1,500 a year, put it, when he came into the offices of the Greater Boston Branch of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children to apply for a "guest child" from England.

The other side of the picture is the wealthy woman who, when the visitor came to her home, insisted that she be asked the routine questions and be subjected to the usual examination, although the answers were immediately apparent. "You must not be casual about these things," she told Miss Frances Heald, visitor from the Church Home Society.

In between these extremes flows the bulk of applications for guest children—and Greater Boston Branch Committee must list, investigate and visit each home that is offered.

How to Go About It

On many sides these days one hears the questions: "How do I go about getting a 'guest child?'" or, "I wonder if my income would be satisfactory to the Committee if I should apply for a child?" or again, "Will the investigation of my home be as intimate as the census?"

As to the first query it might be well to list the present procedure. By writing to the Children's Aid Association, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, which is headed by Alfred Whitman, the applicant will receive a blank which he must fill out together with a letter. In addition to pertinent information the letter tells the applicant that affidavits of financial ability to support, and a bond, are required by the United States Government and may be arranged through the Committee.

After the application is returned it is turned over by Miss Marian Spenser, who is head of the application department of the Children's Aid Association, to Ralph Barrow of the Church Home Society, who is Chairman of Child Care for the Boston Branch of the United States Committee.

Mr. Barrow goes over each application with Miss Frances Heald, in charge of home visiting and who has six visitors under her, and Mrs. H. Gustin Stevens, Manager of the office for child care in the Church Home Society. These applications are assigned to whatever assisting group is most easily able to make the investigation. There are nine assisting organizations, all experienced social agencies, covering almost all denominations and sects.

The applications are sorted into three groups. 1. Those homes which are able to provide $138 now being required for each child. This sum is broken down as follows $50 deposit to the United States Government which covers insurance, $8 for head tax, $2.50 visa fee, $2.50 fee to Dun and Bradstret for checking references, and $75 which goes toward expenses of the child after it reaches the United States until it gets to its final destination.

2. Free homes: These are homes which can take care of one or more children but cannot afford the $138 cash outlay.

3. Supplemented homes: These are homes which are suitable to receive guest children but which would have to be supplemented with financial help. This latter class is being recorded, but at present there is no prospect of using them until large financial reserves are acquired by the Committee.

Deciding About Finances?

As to the amount needed Miss Heald and her assistants help individuals each day to decide if they can care for an additional individual. Some homes with incomes of $1,500 a year can provide a simple adequate home for a child from a like environment abroad. It is obvious, of course, that a great deal of careful fitting of the proper home to the proper child must be done once the children begin to arrive.

When a home is visited the worker goes as an adviser and as a friend, not as an individual prying into private affairs. These trained workers can be of great help to those thinking of taking children. The atmosphere of the home is sampled, and the attitude of the father and mother is observed in a friendly way.

The minister is visited also, and friends who are given as references are interviewed. It is much less detailed than if the home were adopting a child. Of course, no British children can be adopted under this plan under a ruling by the British Government.

Mr. Barrow expresses the response that the Committee is receiving to its appeals as "a great outpouring of love."

In the event that great numbers of children should arrive suddenly in Boston before they were individually assigned, an emergency committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Cheney Jones, Director of the New England Home for Little Wanderers. Mr. Jones's committee is prepared at an hour's notice to feed and house great numbers of children for a temporary period.

Miss Spenser says: "It is a great deal of work when we don't know if the children will arive or not. But, if they do, we are ready. It's a good feeling."

Coolidge Greeting

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—Nine guest children were greeted upon their arrival from England by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, widow of the former President, and Herbert Davis, President of Smith College.

Two of the children—Robert Longrigg and his sister Delia, of Cambridge, England—will journey to Cambridge, Mass., to become the guests of Professor J. N. D. Bush, of Harvard University.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Followins are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 237 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received These programs are under the auspice of local Committees on Publication All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m. WNBC. 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI. 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN. 640kc

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m. WORL 920kc.

New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH 1310kc

Springfield—Week of August 12-17, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Monday, Aug. 12 and Saturday Aug 24 8:30 a m., Saturdays, Aug. 3 and Sept. 14, noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—"Just Music."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

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With Welfare of 'Guest Child' Uppermost

By a Staff Photographer

Receiving Applications for Evacuees

Left to right: An applicant for a "guest child" talks with Miss Elizabeth Tracy and Miss Anne Thorp at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, headquarters of the Church Home Society. Miss Marian L. Spenser, in charge of applications and registrations for the children from abroad, looks over an application. Miss Ann C. Almy talks with an applicant. Insert: Ralph Barrow, Director of the Church Home Society, who is in charge of home visiting for the Greater Boston Branch of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, which exerts great care in its work.

Rhode Island Trailer and Tent Camps Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH KINGSTON, R. I.—High recreational value for low vacation costs is being enjoyed by thousands of Rhode Islanders this year, thanks to the trailers and tent colonies here and all along the South County shores, a survey by this reporter shows.

There are eight camp sites that border on Narragansett Bay and as many as 500 families are spending the summer here for as little as $15 or $25 in rent for the season. Under normal vacationing conditions rentals of from $75 to $125 a month are charged for seaside cottages.

The demand for trailer space and tent pitching has been so great this year, that farmers have not cultivated their farm lands and are renting space for $2 a week, $1 for a week-end and $50 cents a day for those who are transients.

"We get more out of the camps than we do from our corn and potatoes, so why bother with the planting," one farmer said.

The trailer "anchoring" and the tent pitching began about Fourth of July and has continued ever since. While the size of the camps vary during the week, the permanent campers number about 450 families, with a total membership of about 2,000 persons.

The heads of the various "households" commute daily to work in Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket or the towns and cities around these municipalities. Nights the families "turn-out" to cleanup around the camps or cut the grass so that each trailer or tent has a lawn effect. State officials say that the tidyness "is remarkable."

The trailers vary from the $200 home-made affairs to four-wheeled $1,500 busses with parlor, bedroom and sink. Some have portable screen porches and all have electric lights.

The tents are also of many varieties. There are pup tents with no floors to the large five-room affairs.

At the Point Judith camp, near the breakwater, 30 per cent of the campers are fishermen. There are about 50 camps in this area.

Both South Kingston and Narragansett have laws governing the organization of trailer camps, but police at these towns have experienced little trouble with campers. A group of Narragansett taxpayers in 1938 fought against these trailer camps, arguing that they injured the beauty of the town, but the only concession made to the protestants was the passage of a town ordinance regulating the camps.

Objectors who argued that the campers paid no taxes locally are now forgetting about the whole matter, because the property owners have found a new source of revenue and the storekeepers have found the campers are "good spenders."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Western Serenade
3:15	"Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	The Band Parade	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Telegraphic reports:	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Pittsburgh Pirates-	"Console Capers"
4:00	Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Brooklyn Dodgers base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Music: talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Telegraphic reports:	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pittsburgh Pirates-	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Brooklyn Dodgers base-	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Red Cross program	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra:	Clotilda Zappala, so-	W. Williams, comment	Don Julio's Orchestra
7:45	views	vocalists	prano; violin: organ	Dance Orchestra	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	"Canadian Holiday":	NBC Concert Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers	dramatized travelogue	NBC Concert Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Western Troubadours
8:30	"Strange As It	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	"The Aldrich Family,"	Sports Writers' Quiz	Sport program
8:45	Seems": news	Heidt's Orchestra	starring Ezra Stone	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	"Midweek Function":	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	recording	Lou Holtz; Kidoodlers;	Network program	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	"Concert in Miniature":	Pat O'Brien; Muriel	Otis A. Hood, talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	vocalists; orch.	Angelus; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	European news	Rudy Vallee; Maxie	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	"Public Affairs"	"Aloha Land": music	Rosenbloom; orchestra	News Service	Army Recruiting talk
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Grant Park Concert	"California Melodies":	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Grant Park Concert	vocalist; orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00	News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network speakers	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Gentlemen of Rhythm	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Variety program	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Break-	"Portia Blake": sketch	Johnson's Rhythm	table"
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Women's progr'm	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Press news	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle": vocalist	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Bachelor's Children	and organ	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Review
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	Musical calisthenics	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Request program with
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"I'll Never Forget"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	News Reporter	Jean Harper, contralto
1:45	"Road of Life"	News Summary; vocalist	Marjorie Mills Hour	"25 Years Ago Today"	Gypsy Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Betty Crocker"	First game: Boston Bees-	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Cincinnati Reds	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	NBC Concert Or.; Con-	"Valiant Lady": drama	First game: Boston Bees-	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	rad Thibault, baritone	"Light of the World"	Cincinnati Reds	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	First game: Boston Bees-	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cincinnati Reds	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Second game: Boston	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Bees-Cincinnati Reds	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Second game: Boston	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Vocalist; orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bees-Cincinnati Reds	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Second game: Boston	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": drama	Bees-Cincinnati Reds	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Second game, Bees-Reds	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	James H. Brennan, po-	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	litical talk; Music	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Don Julio's Orchestra
7:45	Gang	"Monologues"	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	R. Cowdry, baritone
8:00	"Yankee Swapper"	Robison's Buckaroos	Lucille Manners, so-	"Wings for America":	Jim's Texas Ramblers
8:15	"Singing Strings"	"Symphony of Melody"	prano; Ross Graham,	dramatization	National Guard speaker
8:30	"Choose Up Sides":	"Death Valley Days":	baritone; Frank Black's	"Sinfonietta": Philip	Sport program
8:45	sports; quiz; News	dramatic sketch	Orchestra; chorus	James, conductor	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	Concert Music	"Waltz Time": Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	Concert Music	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Woody Herman's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	"Grand Central	Harry Kogen's Orch.	"What's My Name": quiz	Command Performance	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Station": drama	Harry Kogen's Orch.	program	dramatization	cal Album"
10:00	Public Affairs	John Barry, news	Don Ameche variety	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	"Tropical Moods"	program	News Service	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	"Quiz Kids": questions;	Grant Park Concert;	Don Julio's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	interview	Henry Weber's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News; Music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dance Orchestra	Serenaders
11:30	"Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want"	Cleveland Salutes the	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Club"	"The Music You Want"	Antarctic Expedition	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	News Service

Old Buildings Ruled Unsafe In Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—This city is willing to lose more than $100,000 annually in taxes and water revenues if its beauty might be improved and fire hazards ended.

Quietly and with organized precision, the building inspectors, under Alexander Addeo, have been ordering the razing of structures As a matter of fact, records show that 731 structures have disappeared within the past eight years and there are more to go. When the work is completed, it is estimated that about 1,000 of the unsightly and unsafe buildings will have gone.

The structures which have outlived their usefulness are of many types. They range from small barns to large commercial buildings and factories. The building inspector has ruled that these buildings have so outlived their usefulness that they cannot be safely occupied without great expense to the owners.

Building Inspector Addeo says that besides being dangerous in themselves, most of them, because of their age, condition and type of construction, are fire hazards to surrounding property. In addition, many are said to be unsightly and to affect the valuation of other property in the neighborhood.

The removal of scores of buildings in the downtown shopping district has proved a great aid in relieving traffic congestion by providing parking space. Thousands of cars have been taken from the streets and placed in these lots.

Inspector Addeo made it known that it is expected that another two years will be required before all the old buildings are taken down. Most of those now standing and ordered removed are said to be more than 100 years old.

Defense Training In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Fourteen national defense training courses will be open at once in five New Hampshire communities, according to State Commissioner of Education James N. Pringle. Budgets have been approved for five classes in Nashua, three each in Laconia and Dover, two in Franklin, and one in Claremont.

In addition three classes have already been opened at Concord with 45 students enrolled. The other classes approved will include 192 pupils. The courses to be covered in the various communities include machine shop work, pattern making, sheet metal work, carpentry, auto mechanics, and blueprint reading for machinists.

The membership of the classes is composed of Works Progress Administration workers and persons whose names are on file with the State Employment Service offices for placement.

While the classes are operated by the State Board for Vocational Education, the Federal Government is meeting the expense in line with the policy of training men for skilled employment in the defense program. Various local school authorities are co-operating by providing facilities in which the classes may be conducted.

Hub Food Stamp Outlook Brighter

Prospects for introduction in Boston of the food stamp plan of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation brightened today with word from Washington that President Roosevelt has personally urged Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace to expedite preparations to put the plan into operation here. The President's action follows a direct appeal from Senator David I. Walsh, Congressman John W. MacCormack of South Boston, and Congressman Thomas A. Flaherty of Charlestown. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin also sent Director of Welfare William G. O'Hare to Washington recently, where he talked with Federal officials concerning the project.

Boston Built Coal Tug Sold to Canadian Firm

A Boston built tug, well-known in the coal trade along the New England coast, has been sold to Canadian interests and will be transferred to Canadian registry, if and when the United States Maritime Commission grants approval of the transfer, it was learned here today.

It is the tug, Joseph W. Martin, built at East Boston in 1912, and owned by the Staples Coal Company of Fall River. The new owners will be the Maritime Towing and Salvage, Ltd., of Halifax, N. S. The tug is of 164 gross tons, 95 net tons, 87 feet long and has a speed of 10 knots an hour.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, Aug. 2

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Concert of German Tunes. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.

Budapest—7:45 p. m.—Budapest Concert Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.88m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg 25m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks."

London commentary on the News. GSI 11.78meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Folk Songs of Formosa. JLS2 17.84 meg., 16.8m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Grand opera; light music. 2R03, 31.15m.; 2R04, 25.40m 2R06, 19.61m.

Berlin 10:30 p. m.—"Fight Against Pain", drama. DJL, 15.11meg., 19. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61m 31.2m.

Rome 11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2R 31.15m.; 2RO4 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m. Chamber TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions beyond control, programs are subject to change.

Exercises as Defense Aid Given by Bay State NYA

Physical training of 6,500 boys and girls of the National Youth Administration in Massachusetts for "any exigency of national defense," is already under way, R. W. P. Brown, recently appointed NYA director of physical activities, reports.

Exercises for 10 or 15 minutes are given twice a day at nearly every NYA project throughout the State, Mr. Brown said in explaining his program, which he thinks has not been tried anywhere in the United States.

The NYA program of calisthenics, sports and games directed toward the development of young men and women between the ages of 18 and 25, is not restricted to NYA enrollees, according to John L. Donovan, State NYA administrator. It is open to all young people of the NYA age group.

The program is mandatory, however, on all NYA employees, particularly young men. They are expected to put at least 16 hours a month in physical activity courses. Without the new traning development, the average NYA worker spends 80 hours on his project, and 16 hours in related training for which he receives $18 a month.

Football, baseball, relay races, and practically every kind of outside activity is included on the director's list of events for the rest of the summer and fall.

Walks and hikes will be stressed, Mr. Brown said. They will be similar, he pointed out to the five-mile hike taken by 400 young men through the Blue Hills last Thursday. Metropolitan District Commission has given permission for the use of the Blue Hills and Spot Pond for hikes and the outdoor program.

The physical training is expected to fit the boys for the long hours at machine in the work of national defense, Mr. Brown said.

Programs for the girls will be drawn later. Attention is given particularly at present to young men of conscript age.

'Here Today' at Chatham

The Arts in Massachusetts

Chatham, Mass.

The Monomoy Theater, one of the most genial, charming, and well mannered of summer theaters, has turned its back on decorum for the moment and is occupied with the many gaucheries of "Here Today," subtitled "A Comedy of Bad Manners." This George S. Kaufman-George Oppenheimer farce of eight years back careens most successfully when Mrs. Emily Post has been completely routed by behavior of the Marx school—the brothers, not Karl. The play opened last night.

Balminess takes on a new meaning in the Bahamas with the arrival of a pair of capricious wits, Stanley Dale and Mary Hilliard, who plunge into Nassau society to further the romance of a comrade in belles-lettres, Philip Graves, Philip and Mary were once husband and wife but now the author of sometime best sellers has set his heart upon Claire Windrew, a debutante daughter of a Back Bay lady. Mrs. Windrew's ancestors can all be traced back to the Mayflower, her clothes, to something rather recent in rummage sales. This indomitable matron pursues a jig-saw puzzle through a series of farcical jig-saw situations, which survive all the plots of the interlopers, plus attendant defections, before returning the errant author to his wife and uniting the debutante with her Beacon Hill suitor.

The original interest of "Here Today" derived to no small extent from the fact that at least the two mis-matchmakers were supposedly based upon two literary lights of that day and this. But now, as then, some of the best fun comes from dialogue of this order:

"He has a story in the Atlantic Monthly every week."

"But the Atlantic Monthly doesn't come out every week."

"All right then, why do they call it the Atlantic Monthly?"

"She's got you there."

Such nonsense, of course, must be got off at a speedy clip and it is to the credit of the Monomoy company that, after initial difficulties, the preformance slipped into high gear and managed to maintain a fairly good pace most of the evening. Much of this must be credited to Harold Moulton, who acts the role of Stanley Dale in a particularly knowing manner. Marie Brown sets her performance of Mary as rakishly as her first-act turban, which is all to the good. Dorothy Libaire manages to insert a good deal of charm into the role of the society girl, a pretty thankless role. James Truex, Georgia Harvey, Richard Stevenson, and Philip Faversham register various states and stages of confusion for the purpose of the main supporting roles which, it may correctly be gathered, are so many Indian clubs for the Dale-Hilliard combine to toss about in mid-air.

Anthony Brown has managed his players at a fairly good pace for opening night in summer stock. Mary B. Winslow's settings are clean, chic, and buff. In closing, a very decided word in favor of the intermission piano playing of Carl E. David. J. D. B.

Summer Plays in Prospect

Attractions scheduled for next week in the summer theaters include the following:

Maine

Harrison — Deertrees Theater. Joe E. Brown in "The Show Off."

Kennebunkport—Kennebunkport Playhouse. Booth Tarkington Drama Festival. "Karabash."

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse. Michael Strange, John Lodge, and Francesca Braggiotti in "Amphitryon 38."

Skowhegan — Lakewood Playhouse. Drama Festival. Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," with James Bell.

New Hampshire

Keene—Keene Summer Theater. "Charm."

New London — New London Players. Aug. 7-10, "Two on an Island."

Peterborough — Peterborough Players. Aug. 7-10, "Our Town."

Rye Beach—Farragut Playhouse Aug. 6-10, Grace McDonald in a new play, "Private Confusion," by Hardie Albright and Austin Parker.

Tamworth—Barnstormers, "Little Women," in a circuit of New Hampshire towns.

Whitefield—Chase Barn. "Dark Horses."

Vermont

Brattleboro — The Playhouse. Aug. 6-10, "Love from a Stranger."

Weston — Weston Playhouse. Aug. 9-11, "Our Town."

Massachusetts

Chatham — Monomoy Theater. Aug. 7-10, "Outward Bound."

Cohasset—South Shore Players Madge Evans in "Private Lives."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse. Ruth Chatterton in "Tomorrow and Tomorrow."

Gloucester — Bass Rocks Theater. Arthur Treacher in "The Hottentot."

Gloucester—Gloucester Theater. Aug. 9 and 10, "Enchanted Cottage."

Marblehead—North Shore Players. Helen Claire in "Here Today."

Martha's Vineyard — Rice Playhouse, Oak Bluffs. "The Torch Bearers."

Nantucket—Nantucket Players. Aug. 4-6, "East Lynne."

Osterville—Theater of the Fifteen. Aug. 6-10, "See My Lawyer."

Provincetown—Artists Theater. "Mr. Pim Passes By."

Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse. Ruth Gordon in George Bernard Shaw's "The Millionairess."

Westboro—Red Barn Theater. "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

Westboro—Town Hall Playhouse. Diana Barrymore and John Craven in Frank Craven's "The First Year."

Rhode Island

Ashton—Lippitt Theater. Aug. 6-11, "Brass Ring," new play.

Newport—Casino Civic Theater. Aug. 6-11, John Beal and Arlene Francis in "No Time for Comedy."

Connecticut

Branford—Montowese Playhouse. Aug 6-10, "The Youngest," with Frankie Thomas.

Clinton—Clinton Playhouse. Aug. 6-10, Patricia Bowman and Natalie Hall in a new musical, "After the Ball."

Guilford—Chapel Playhouse. Laurette Taylor in "Outward Bound."

Litchfield Hills—Litchfield Hills Theater. "Family Portrait."

Milford—Plymouth Playhouse. "Our Town."

Ridgefield—New England Playhouse. Harry Carey in "Ah, Wilderness!"

Salisbury — Salisbury Summer Theater. Aug. 7-10, "The Devil Takes a Bride."

Suffield — Band Box Theater, Aug. 6-10, "The White Steed."

Westport — Westport Country Playhouse. Poul Robeson in "The Emperor Jones."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ON STAGE IN PERSON DENNIS DAY GAE FOSTER GIRLS Other Acts

JOAN BENNETT · FRANCIS LEDERER · LLOYD NOLAN · ANNA STEN

The Man I Married

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

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Managers of theaters will appreciate a letter or postcard stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

More Schools To Do Training In Mechanics

Plans to speed Boston's national defense program by opening more schools for training courses in the mechanical arts, and admitting others besides Work Projects Administration workers and Navy Yard apprentices, were being worked out today by Michael J. Downey, Assistant Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Downey conferred this afternoon with Robert O. Small, Director of the vocational division of the State Department of Education, Henry J. Smith former school committeeman and Chairman of the present School Committee's Advisory Council for national defense, and John Lawrence, member of the latter group.

At present, WPA enrollees are being trained at the Boston Trade School, and naval apprentices are receiving instruction in engineering, naval construction and machine shop work at Mechanic Arts High School in Boston, and at high schools in East Boston and Hyde Park. A new Federal regulation, however, provides that for every WPA worker accepted, an applicant from public employment bureaus must also be taken.

The State Employment Bureau at 9 Beacon Street will furnish trainees, according to the plans being developed at today's conferences. This Bureau is taking applications today, tomorrow, and Thursdays and Fridays in the future, and persons interested in receiving the training are urged to register there. Whether the Boston Municipal Employment Bureau may later be asked to contribute enrollees had not been determined today.

Because the four schools now operating are filled, more facilities will have to be provided at other locations for the additional trainees, Mr. Downey indicated.

Boston's Parks To Have Active Time in August

"C'mon Sandy, knock that ball over the fence!"

Baseball teams in Boston's Park Department playground league championships will battle for the city-wide championship during August, according to a program for the month announced by Director of Recreation William M. Mullen. For those who like variety, there'll be folk dancing, swimming contests, and championship matches in such singular sports as "O'Leary" and "Kick-the-Bar."

The biggest event of the month will be the 12th annual Playground Circus at South Boston Stadium on Aug. 21. Approximately 1,000 playground youngsters will participate in clowning, tumbling, acrobatics and other performances. As many as 50,000 may attend, judging by the records of past years.

Nearly 15,000 youngsters of less than 16 years of age will be guests of the Boston Red Sox Management on Aug. 17 when they will attend the big league match with Washington. In case of rain, the event will be postponed until Aug. 27.

A program of American folk dancing by groups of girls from the playgrounds will be held the evening of Aug. 7 at Fens Stadium. During the week of Aug. 12 the district and park league baseball championships will be thrashed out. The following week, members of the Adult Softball League will tilt for the city-wide championship at the home fields of leading teams.

Novice swimmers will compete in a water carnival at the Strandway in South Boston on Aug. 25; novice boxers will face each other in a tournament scheduled for the week of Aug. 27 to Sept. 3. Tennis championship matches are scheduled for Monday, Aug. 26 at Franklin Field.

The "Little World Series" baseball championships will be held at National League Field, on Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Girl's O'Leary championships, which involve skill at bouncing a rubber ball, will be held on Boston Common on Aug. 28. Kick-the-Bar, which is similar to baseball but played by kicking a rubber object, will be the attraction for a championship match at the Common Aug. 30.

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GOOD LUCK
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An Experiment in Child Welfare

By a Staff Photographer

'It's Like This, Boys'

That's what Chief of Police John J. Avery of Quincy is telling a group of "car dusters" as he explains the manner in which the city is going to help the youngsters attain something approximating legal status for their unique means of earning a livelihood. Chief Avery is the man on the left. Standing next to him on his right is Captain George W. Fallon of the Quincy Police.

Car Dusting In Quincy A 'Trade' Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 1—"Dust off your car, Mister?"

That question coming from the youngsters who do their "dusting" in Quincy's parking spaces today held a ring of legality and authenticity as a result of the beginning of a new kind of "youth movement" at local police headquarters.

No, the boys have not been made detectives . . . yet. And they have not yet been welded into a the fraternity of "Police Authorized Car Dusters." But, as a result of yesterday's meeting chairmaned by Capt. George Fallon, things of that sort are "in the wind" for one of the most unique police ventures ever attempted here, designed to turn youthful tendencies into healthful channels of law and orderly conduct.

About 40 of a potential membership of 60 young "duster offs" appeared at the conference for preliminary organization remarks by Captain Fallon. They ranged from the small boy with the dimpled grin to the large, freckle-faced youth with the lionkeeper's hat and the swagger of authority that comes from physical proportions.

Will Wear Badges

The boys were asked to nominate candidates to lead the police-sponsored cleaners' club. They were told that an election meeting would be held soon, after which the boys would be "on their own," with Captain Fallon and staff acting only in the capacity of advisers.

Next week, or as soon as the organization is completed, motorists can tell the members by their new, shiny badges, symbols of a new type of order to the heretofore disorganized and oftentimes irritating vocation of "car dusting."

Captain Fallon did not dwell long upon the youthful tendencies of bigger youths "bullying" their smaller competitors out of the parking spaces and in some instances marring the cars of motorists who habitually gave a pointed "No" to the query: "Have your car dusted, Mister?" The Captain showed that he was chiefly concerned with enlisting the youngsters in policing parking areas and in working for the good of the cleaning business as a whole rather than "ganging up" against each other.

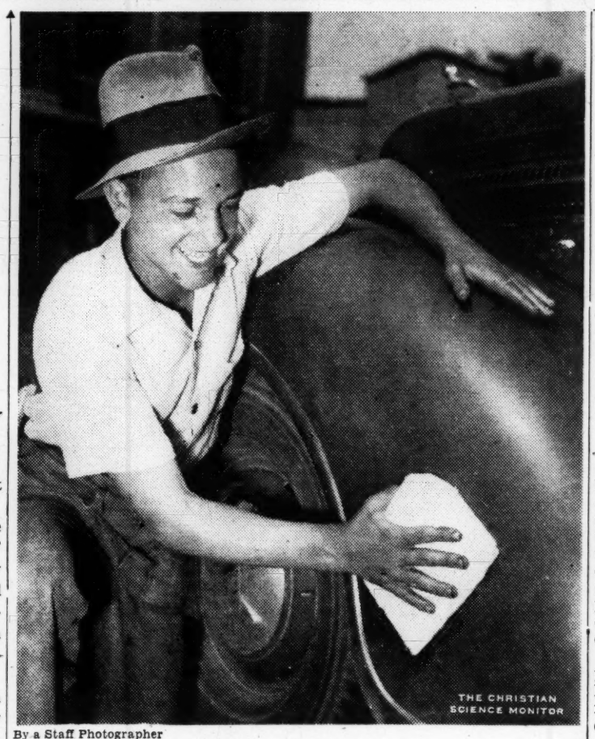
Foresees Higher Tips

He assured the conference that the new movement should receive the acclaim of motorists and have the probable effect of doubling or tripling the car dusting receipts. Whether the receipts should be pooled or the individual workers allowed to keep their profits at the end of each day is one of the questions the boys must decide themselves. At least, the gathering appeared to enthuse over the idea of applying something of a business technique to their car dusting activities.

Several other communities are already taking keen interest in Captain Fallon's novel plan to rid the streets and parking places of promiscuous "dusters."

Hearing on Milk Prices

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—Charges of milk price cutting brought against H. P. Hood and Sons, Inc., by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board were continued for trial Aug. 15 in District Court today.



By a Staff Photographer

'A Duster Dusts

This smiling youngster demonstrates for the cameraman how a good car duster does his job, "It's all in the way you move your wrist," says this duster.

Expect Cross Again to Seek Connecticut Governorship

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1—Wilbur L. Cross, four times Governor of Connecticut, will apparently contest for the Democratic nomination for that office in the state convention of his party this month with Robert A. Hurley, his former State Commissioner of Public Works.

The former Governor and retired dean of the Yale Graduate School is the candidate of a substantial portion of his party for a sixth gubernatorial campaign. Cross was defeated in his fifth attempt two years ago against Raymond E. Baldwin.

The Democratic state convention will be held about the middle of August, the dates tentatively set being Aug. 15 and 16. Mr. Hurley's candidacy has been open for months. Dr. Cross appeared in the picture only this week, so far as official records are concerned.

The boom for Cross started in New London, where the International Longshoremen's Association addressed an open letter to the Democrats of Connecticut. The letter called for a state government dedicated to "liberalism" and declared that such a government could be "re-established" with Dr. Cross as the nominee. The longshoremen also indorsed the candidacy of President Roosevelt and that of Francis T. Maloney for re-election as Senator from Connecticut.

Former Governor Cross has been noncommittal. He has not said he would be a candidate nor that he would not. Those who know him recall, however, that not once in the five times he ran for Governor did he ever commit himself in advance of the convention.

Mr. Hurley, serving out his term as public works commissioner to which he was appointed by Governor Cross, owes much of his political prestige to the former Governor, who may now be his opponent.

Dr. Ezekiel Explains

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture, came to Connecticut last week to find that the Dies Committee had established a reputation for him. Dr. Ezekiel was a guest at the University of Connecticut at a farmers' conference on economic policy. The day before he arrived it came out that State Representative C. Raymond Brock, Republican, of Hamden, had protested against Dr. Ezekiel's presence at the University because the Dies Committee had published his name as a member of the League for Peace and Democracy. The University had offered Dr. Ezekiel an opportunity to withdraw and avoid embarrassment to all concerned and he had refused.

He had, Dr. Ezekiel said, given a dollar to the League for Peace and Democracy. He thought they were doing what they could to keep Germany and Italy from gaining control of Spain and Gibraltar. He thought that was a worthwhile effort, and he still thinks it was. He has no apology to make for it but, he said, he is not a Communist.

If Dr. Ezekiel expected a hostile audience at the University of Connecticut he was pleasantly surprised. University Dean Charles Burt Gentry introduced him with a reference to the protest, adding that there was no place in a democracy "where speech ought to be freer than in a university." Dr. Ezekiel was given courteous hearing by the crowd.

U. S. Must Rearm, Envoy's Son Says

United States armaments must be equal to the country's diplomatic commitments, John F. Kennedy, son of the Ambassador to England, Joseph P. Kennedy, says in his book, "Why England Slept," which will be published tomorrow.

Accepting full responsibility for the opinions expressed in the book, the young author said: "We cannot tell anyone to keep out of our hemisphere unless our armaments and the people behind these armaments are prepared to back up the command, even to the ultimate point of going to war. There must be no doubt in anyone's mind, the decision must be automatic; if we debate, if we hesitate, if we question, it will be too late."

England "so hated the thought of war that she could not believe it was going to happen, and the appeasement policy gave her confidence that this hope had some basis of success," he said. "We should profit by the lesson of England and make our democracy work."

Army States Home Guard Is Authorized

No additional legislation will be required to permit formation of Home Guard units in the several states according to information received by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts from the War Department today.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall recently appealed to Massachusetts members of Congress for new legislation to permit establishment of such an organization, which he understood was provided for only in the event of actual war.

In a letter to Governor Saltonstall, Mrs. Rogers said Army officials informed her that when the National Guard was called for Federal service, whether in war or peace, "it is the responsibility of the states to take adequate measures to execute the laws, suppress disorder, and to protect life and property by expansion of their police or by the creation of such other state forces as may be required for the task."

Mrs. Rogers added the War Department was encouraging establishment of Home Guard units to replace the Guard upon its withdrawal for Federal duty.

Harvard Prize Goes To a Yale Man

A Yale man won a prize at Harvard today. He was one of three students winning cash awards—but the other two were Harvard men.

Andrew M. Gleason, Yale '42, of Bronxville, N. Y., has been awarded the William Lowell Putnam prize scholarship for 1942-'43 of $1,000 given annually to the winner of an intercollegiate competition in mathematics conducted by the Mathematical Association of America.

Henry W. Smith '42, of Westboro Mass., was awarded the Wister prize of $50 for the Harvard College student who passes his examinations with the highest combined average in mathematics and music.

John W. Sullivan '43 of Caribou, Maine, was awarded the Coolidge Debating prize of $15 given annually to a freshman in the College.

Saltonstall Names Defense Delegates

Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R), of Newton, and Senator Jarvis Hunt (R), of North Attleboro, were designated today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as his representatives to the national conference on Federal and State law enforcement activities in connection with national defense.

The conference will be held in the Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C., next Monday and Tuesday. The Governors' Conference, the Council of State Government, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the Interstate Commission on Crime are sponsoring the meeting. Both Senators are members of the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Compacts.

Martha's Vineyard Cable Meets Test

NEW YORK (AP)—Successful completion of engineers' tests on the new five-mile power cable connecting Falmouth and Martha's Vineyard, Mass., has been announced by Wylie Brown, President of Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, manufacturers of the cable.

The new power conveyor represents the longest high voltage submarine power cable ever laid in one continuous length, the manufacturers said. Special arrangements had to be made for the manufacture of the cable at the Yonkers, N. Y., plant and for handling the monster length at the scene of the laying across Vineyard Sound to West Chop from Falmouth.

Completion of the installation permits Martha's Vineyard to be served by lines of the New England Gas & Electric Association through its affiliate, the Cape & Vineyard Electric Co.

Bakery Strike's End Now Up To Vote of Union

Settlement of the strike of 90 bakery drivers in Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Mass., and Nashua, New Hampshire, rested today upon the Union's acceptance of an agreement, reached between union representatives, employer representatives, and members of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The union, Local 686 of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, will vote on the agreement late this afternoon. Details of the agreement were withheld, pending outcome of the union vote.

The strike has tied up seven bakeries in Lowell, Lawrence, Haverill, and Nashua, and has indirectly affected between 125 and 150 inside workers in the bakeries.

The drivers are demanding a sliding-scale wage increase, which, it is estimated, would amount to an average increase of $3 a week; two weeks' vacation, and holidays off.

Ship Launching On Winnipesaukee Fixed for Aug. 11

LAKEPORT, N. H., Aug. 1 (AP)—Mt. Washington II, which "steamed" over two mountain ranges, will be launched in Lake Winnipesaukee Aug. 11.

The 300-ton steamer, dynamited out of three feet of ice in Lake Champlain last winter, replaces the original Mt. Washington, a wooden side-wheel excursion vessel, which burned at the Weirs several months ago.

The vessel, formerly the Chateaugay, was carved into 21 pie-shaped pieces after being retrieved from Lake Champlain ice and the pieces were carried 156 miles by rail over the White and Green Mountains to Winnipesaukee, where she was reassembled.

Capt. Leander Lavallee, colorful Laconia skipper, will command the 205-foot craft, which will have 41 New Hampshire girls as a court of honor at her launching.

Vodvil Comes Back in Boston As Old Timers Do Their Acts

"Vodvil ain't dead," said Bill Mullen, Director of Recreation for the City of Boston, last night as he opened a giant old-time variety show at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

It was titled "Old Timers' Night," and 15,000 strong—young and old—roared their approval of old-time circuit acts that thrilled them again as they once thrilled millions.

There was William Jones who sang the ballad he introduced to London audiences in 1899—"The Road to Mandalay." He topped that with a comic rendition of "Now the Irish are Doing the Tango."

A baseball star of 1912 vintage, who used to spend the winter months of his career on the diamond by carving out another career for himself on the Boards, sang "In the Garden of My Heart." His name is Buck O'Brien and he pitched for the Red Sox and toured the top-line vaudeville circuits under the billing of "The Boston Tenor."

Then there was John Nolan who was a bright star for many years in the old Lew Dockstader minstrel shows who banged out catchy rhythms on that all-but-forgotten instrument, the tambourine.

And the audience starred in the show, too, when they responded to Joe Crossen of Roxbury to join in by singing such old favorites as "Meet Me in Dreamland" and "Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet."

Mayor Tobin was represented by Boston's official Greeter Louis J. Brems who added to the gayety by cracking a few jokes himself.

'Our Town' Sees 'Our Town' at Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.—A few years ago a well known writer residing at the MacDowell Colony turned out a play about the people and doings of this and its neighboring communities. The play was far from being orthodox in that it got along without much in the way of scenery. But it was a big success and was even produced for the screen. Last evening the Peterborough Players gave their first performance of this play, "Our Town," in their Barn Theatre that only accommodates 144 spectators. Many times this number will be able to see the Peterborough presentation of its own play as it will be put on nightly for two weeks.

There should be no question about the play being put on in exactly the manner intended by its author as Thornton Wilder, who wrote "Our Town," has been directing rehearsals although he had to be away opening night because of another engagement.

While the Peterborough Players are a professional organization a little local atmosphere has been injected into "Our Town" by the inclusion of three local people in the cast. Everett Webster, an insurance agent, plays the part of Editor Webb; Richard Noyes, a Peterborough High graduate of June, plays the part of Wally; and Tony Anabel plays the part of the newsboy.

Jennifer Holt, daughter of cinema star Jack Holt, is making her professional debut at the local theatre this summer and in "Our Town" she plays the part of Emily. John Stearns plays the part of Emily's boy friend.

Brann Favors Forced Training

JACKSONVILLE, Maine, Aug. 1 (AP)—Former Gov. Louis J. Brann, Maine's Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, began his campaign yesterday with a declaration that, although he favored compulsory military training, he would oppose sending any American youth to a European battlefield.

Speaking at a Party field day, he vigorously indorsed the third-term candidacy of President Roosevelt, and praised his foreign policy.

"THE MOUNTAINEER"
Streamlined Service to the
WHITE MOUNTAINS
Leaves Boston Week Days except Monday
12:25 P. M. Daylight Time—Sundays 9 A. M.
BOSTON and MAINE R. R.

DISTRIBUTION BEGINS TOMORROW

TSCHAIKOWSKY'S
Symphony No. 4 in F Minor

5 Double-Faced 12-Inch Records—10 Recordings

DISTRIBUTION HEADQUARTERS:
889 BOYLSTON ST.—31 TREMONT ST.
150 FEDERAL ST.

Tomorrow, Friday, August 2nd, you can get Tschaikowsky's hauntingly beautiful Fourth Symphony, the ninth of twelve symphonic recordings available under this Boston Music Appreciation Offer. A superbly vital musical interpretation of the battle against unfriendly Fortune—defiance rising in its power to challenge and dispel the grief and despair of the suffering—of all the thrills the concert lover can experience, few, if any, can surpass the glorious moments of Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 4 in F Minor.

You get this symphony complete for $2.18—in 5 double-faced 12-inch records. You would pay $10 for this same symphony, recorded by the same orchestra under the direction of the same conductor, with the names of the orchestra and conductor on the records. Distribution begins tomorrow, continues Saturday and all of next week, and as long as the supply lasts.

RECORD PLAYER
For Those Who Need One

An electric Record Player, provided by the manufacturer at bare cost of production, attached to your radio, enables you to play all sizes of records through the loudspeaker of your radio. The attachment is completely electric, needs no winding and operates on AC current.

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HOW TO GET YOUR RECORDS

1. Come for, or send for, your symphonies at MUSIC APPRECIATION CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS, 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street (corner Gloucester Street), or 150 Federal Street. The offices will be open each day from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Requests by mail will be filled in order received.

2. Each week one of the twelve symphonic masterpieces will be released. Symphonic masterpieces by Schubert, Beethoven, Tschaikowsky, Mozart, Debussy, Wagner, Bach and Haydn have already been released and are available together with Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 4 in F Minor which is now being distributed. Weekly releases will be made until all of the educational masterpieces provided in the campaign have been made available to the public.

3. You receive each symphony, which consists of either three or four double-faced twelve-inch records for a total payment of $1.69. THIS IS NOT FOR EACH RECORD, but for the COMPLETE symphony, all three or four records, six or eight recordings which comprise each symphony. You receive those of the 12 symphonies you may desire with the understanding that you are obtaining the records for personal use and that you are not securing them for the purpose of re-sale at a higher price. You will be asked to sign a statement to this effect when you receive each symphony. The two symphonies, which consist of five records, require a payment of $2.18 for the entire symphony of all five records, ten recordings. The Cesar Franck D Minor Symphony, on account of its length, is divided into two units, each unit consisting of three double-faced twelve-inch records, and the cost of each unit is the same as for any other three-record group. A quantity of de luxe records, known as Philharmonic Transcriptions, and inclosed in record albums, designed individually for each particular symphony, is available at a slightly higher price.

4. An electric Record-Player attachment is available for those who require a means of playing records at a cost of $4.75. It can be attached to the average radio and plays records through the loudspeaker of the radio. It operates only on AC current.

For those who want a more elaborate Record-Player, a Symphonic De Luxe Model, inclosed in a walnut case, is available at a higher price.

If you wish delivery of your symphonies by mail, add 25 cents for shipping charges for each symphony. Add 50 cents for shipping charges if you wish a Record-Player shipped to you.

5. Every effort will be made to supply as many symphonies as are required. Mail orders will be filled in order of receipt.

NOW AVAILABLE
At Distribution Headquarters

SCHUBERT'S
Symphony No. 8 in B Minor

BEETHOVEN'S
Symphony No. 5 in C Minor

TSCHAIKOWSKY'S
Nutcracker Suite

MOZART'S
Symphony No. 40 in G Minor

DEBUSSY'S
"Afternoon of a Faun"
"Clouds" and "Festivals"

WAGNER'S
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"
Prelude to "Parsifal"

BACH'S
Brandenburg Concertos
Nos. 2 and 3

HAYDN'S
Symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major

TSCHAIKOWSKY'S
Symphony No. 4 in F Minor

NEXT WEEK

BEETHOVEN'S
Symphony No. 8 in F Major

Cincinnati Coming for Six Contests—Yachtsmen Wind-Up South Shore Racing

Stengel Club Faces Reds In Three Double-Headers

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having hit rock bottom in successive series with the Cubs, Pirates, and Cardinals, the Bees rested today in preparation for double-headers with the league-leading Cincinnati Reds tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday. Those two Cardinals defeats yesterday stretched the local losing streak to nine games and pushed Casey Stengel deeper into the cellar. Three contests now separate him from the seventh-place Phillies.

If the Bees could not get into the winning column against the Pirates and Cardinals, Boston fans wonder how they expect to do it in competition with the Reds, who are running away with the pennant race in the senior circuit. However, by judging by what has taken place up to this point in the season, Stengel may have a little fun over the week end.

Bees Troublesome

While the Reds have marched uninterrupted through most of the clubs in the league, they have had trouble with the Bees. Bill McKechnie has captured 11 out of 18 from the Dodgers, 11 out of 16 from the Giants, nine of his 10 starts with the Pirates, nine of the 12 meetings with the Cubs, has won six and lost three against the Cardinals, and nine out of 15 from the Phillies, but only six of the 10 starts with Stengel—three of them by one run.

The Bees received good pitching from Dick Errickson yesterday and a burst of rather robust hitting from the regulars, but these two encouraging events failed to take place in the same game. Errickson held the slugging Cardinals to eight scattered hits in the 11-inning opener, yet had to take his sixth setback instead of his eighth victory. His mates gave him poor support both in the field and at the plate.

Assists At Second

At least one Bee, however, gave "Errick" record support. 'Bama Rowell, roaming the second-base territory like a Gehringer or Collins, came up with 11 assists, tying the standard set by Fred Dunlap of the Clevaland Nationals back in 1882 and equalled twice since. Rowell also had two putouts.

In the second game, the locals piled up 13 hits and eight runs, but their pitching turned sour again and yielded 22 blows and 17 runs. Joe Sulivan started and failed to get past the second inning, although those who followed him to the mound were no better. Johnny Mize continued his sensational slugging with two homers, a triple and single for the afternoon.

He batted across five runs in the second contest. In this game Pepper Martin made five hits in six tries.

* * *

Briefs . . . Chet Ross leads the league with 11 triples . . . Mize is second with 10 . . . The Cardinal first baseman holds a pair of offensive leaderships . . . He has 77 runs batted in and 30 homers . . . He also is in a tie with Frey of Cincinnati with 70 runs scored . . . Johnny Cooney brought his hitting streak to 14 games in yesterday's opener . . . Bill McKechnie passed up a chance to take Oral Hildebrand from the Yankees . . . As a matter of fact, under the present circumstances, it is somewhat amusing to hear of the Yankees offering the Reds a pitcher . . . The less said of yesterday's Red Sox exhibition, the better . . . Joe Cronin must be very discouraged with his hurling staff . . . The rest of the club must be too.

McLaughry Says Present Squad Capable Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Although a dozen or more players from Eastern colleges remain to be added to the list, Tuss McLaughry, head coach of the Eastern All-Stars, said that the team which will meet the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds the night of Sept. 4 in the fifth annual Fresh Air Fund game, appeared already to be one of the best-balanced squads ever to meet the professionals in the charity game. McLaughry, checking over his list of already-signed players, enumerated two ends, four tackles, four guards, one center and 10 backs.

"Even with only these boys," he said, "we could field a fine team to go against the Giants. These are not enough, naturally. They are more than just a nucleus though. We are well satisfied with the way they are coming into the fold and the others, who may be said to be certain to be available, will round out a squad of more than 30 players who will give us double strength at every point and plenty of brilliant individual performers."

The players listed by McLaughry were:

Ends—Harlan Gustafson, Penn, and Ray Riddick, Fordham.
Tackles—Frank Kristufek, Pitt; Victor Obeck, Springfield; George Seabury, Yale, and Harry Stella, Army.
Guards—Arthur Castelli, N. Y. U.; Arthur Jocher, Manhattan; Bernard Sweeney, Columbia, and Jim Turner, Holy Cross.
Center—Si Titus, Holy Cross.
Backs—Ed Boell, N. Y. U.; Ronnie Cahill, Holy Cross; Dick Cassiano, Pitt; Myron Darmohray, Georgetown; Sam Hammerstrom, Union; Bill Hutchinson, Dartmouth; Lloyd Ickes, Penn State; Ben Kish, Pitt; John McLaughry, Brown, and Dom Principe, Fordham.

The All-Star squad will assemble at the training site, New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, in time to begin work under the coaching staff Aug. 18.

Vermont Tennis

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 1 (AP)—Paul K. Deboer and Harry Parker, of Montpelier, teamed successfully yesterday to capture the Vermont closed doubles championship from Norman Myers and Malcolm Maclay, of Burlington.

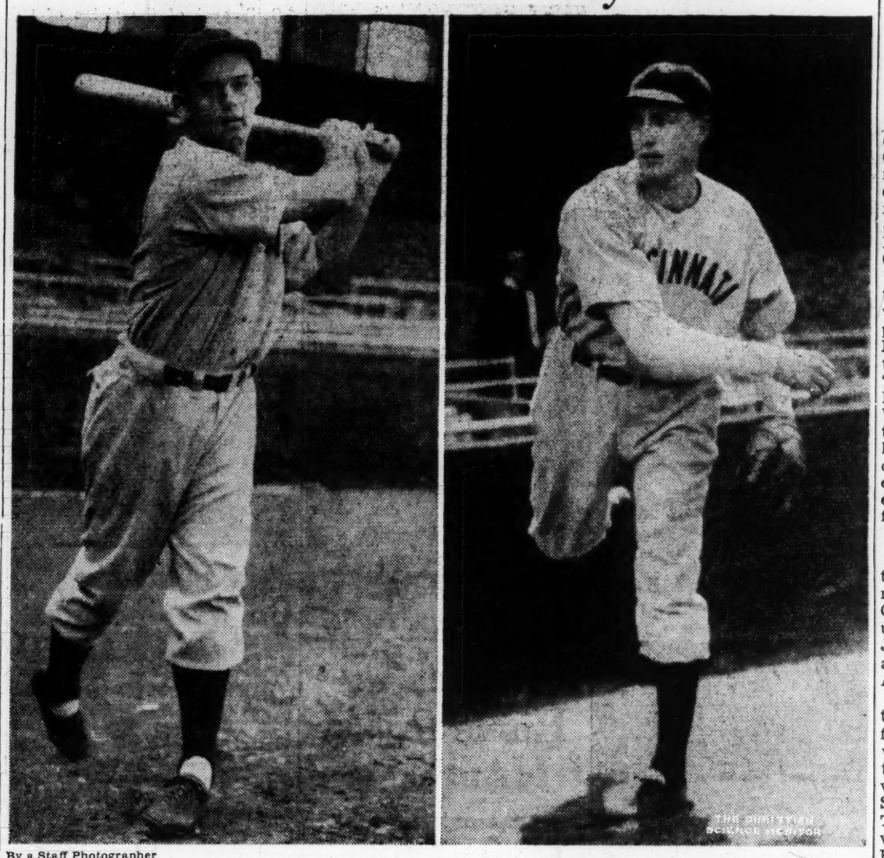
Deboer and Parker took the first set, 6—3, and then dropped the second, 4—6, before getting back in stride to go on and win, 6—4 and 6—3.

In the morning sessions, Roger Brackett, of Brattleboro, won the singles title by defeating Parker, 9—11, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

The junior singles final will be played today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BEES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Rookie and Veteran Play Parts



By a Staff Photographer

Mike McCormick (left) sometimes appears in center field for Manager Bill McKechnie of the Reds and other times in left. As a first-year man, Mike has fielded well and hit timely. Bucky Walters (right) has won 15 games on the mound for the first-place Reds and is headed for another big year.

Tiller Talk

After-Race Talk Interests Yachtsmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 1—The race was over late yesterday afternoon, and friends of the yachtsmen and interested onlookers rushed up and down the run-way leading to the floats where the yachts converged.

There were many happy smiles on the skippers and crews "up near the top" in their respective standings, and the "how did you make out" question was answered cheerily.

Then there were others who trailed in later with not-so-happy expressions, and their cohorts, greeted them with "too bad, better luck tomorrow."

Yes, there was another tomorrow for the yachtsmen of Quincy Bay Race Week. And this "tomorrow," in reality today, finds this third annual regatta coming to a close.

* * *

The long afternoon wait for those followers whose favorites managed to beat across the finish line in good position was well rewarded with the jubilant, inveterate after-race talk. As the yachtsmen dragged themselves up the run-way, sail bags tossed over their shoulders, battens in hands, and wet pants slapping together at the knees, already the "ifs" and "buts" of the afternoon's proceedings were underway.

Darling Speaks

There was Ronnie Darling, who skippered Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona to a fourth in the slam-bang Indian Class, conferring with Harry Colburn of Mohawk, and young Dean Lewis of Pelican in the same class.

"Where did you come from at the finish," Ronnie was saying. Both Pelican and Mohawk had nipped Wiwona at the finish for second and third berths, respectively. The winner "Dutch" Holland sailing Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud to its second straight triumph was out at the mooring putting the boat away.

"Oh, we came from nowhere," the other two yachtsmen replied, and laughed.

Holland Faster

"I thought we had you both by miles," Ronnie continued. (Darling was twice South Shore junior champion a few years back.) "You must have received a nice shift of air near the finish."

Ronnie was shaking his head sadly. "We were leading boat just beyond Hangman's Island (three-quarters of a mile from the finish line) and all of a sudden Holland came up on us, and left us as though we were moored. We couldn't seem to stay with him. He certainly was moving today."

And that is the way it goes. One day, one boat moves faster than another, and the next day the tables are turned. That is what makes the yachting game so interesting, and today young Darling will try something a little different in order to find out what slowed Wiwona up.

Sora Leads Again

On the veranda of the clubhouse, groups were already forming in other classes. There was Roger McAleer of Sora talking with his rivals, notably Jimmy Wills of Whiz, in the Snipe Class

"I didn't think I could keep you from catching me at the finish," Roger was saying to Jimmy. And another after-race review was underway. Young McAleer had nipped Wills, Tuesday's winner, by a few seconds for his second triumph of the week. Champion a year ago in the Snipes at Quincy Bay Race Week, McAleer was well on his way to his second straight championship as he had helmed his Sora to two firsts, one second and a third.

On another corner, a Hustler conference was underway. And still other groups were gathering, with friends and spectators joining the yachtsmen with their "piazza chair fleet" opinions and interpretations.

The race is the thing for the yachtsmen, but sometimes those after-race discussions and the mid-winter reflections are more important.

Golfers Ready For Milwaukee Links Tourney

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1 (AP) — Golfdom's great whipped their games into shape today for the opening today of Milwaukee's first annual $5,000 open golf tournament at the North Hills Country Club.

In practice, Johnny Bulla and Jimmy Thomsen, pros known for their mighty distance shooting, gave indication that they would be strong contenders for honors in the driving contest which is to divide attention with the pro-amateur best-ball matches.

Bulla drove the 346-yard second hole, while Thomsen overdrove the 321-year tenth by 30 yards.

Jim Ferrier, open and amateur Australian champ, called North Hills' velvety greens "the finest in the country." Horton Smith predicted a 275 would be needed to win because of several difficult holes which demand excellent marksmanship.

Other headliners who reported success on the compact 71-par layout were Ralph Guldahl, Sam Snead, Ben Hogan, Dick Metz, Chicago's open winner; Ed Oliver, last week's St. Paul open victor; Johnny Revolta; and Lloyd Mangrum.

The 72-hole main event will get under way Friday with 18 holes. Eighteen more Saturday and 36 Sunday will finish the contest. And more than 200 players are entered.

Pitches No-Hitter

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 1 (AP)—Loy Hanning pitched a seven inning no-hit game last night as San Antonio defeated Tulsa of the Texas League 4-0. He struck out 12 and walked only one.

Mandly Wins First Round Golf Match

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 1 (AP)—"Holly" Mandly of Avon, Conn., the defending titleholder in the New England amateur golf championship, today paced the favorites into the second round by defeating Bruce Coffin of Salem, Mass., 4 and 3 at the Manchester Country Club.

The other three former winners to survive the qualifying play also were successful in their first match play test. Johnny Levinson of Kennebunkport, Maine, holder of the title in 1936-37, overwhelmed "Bud" Patterson of Wickford, R. I., 6 and 5; Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, Conn., the 1932 victor, defeated Francis Ryan of the home club 2 and 1, and Frank Ross of Hartford, Conn., who won the event here seven years ago, eliminated Ed Wilkos of Wethersfield, Conn., by a 4 and 2 margin.

Bishop Romps

Ted Bishop, of Newton, Mass., the current Massachusetts titlist, romped through E. N. Kinsley, of Concord, N. H., for a 5-and-4 triumph, but the former's clubmate, Jesse Guilford, the 1921 national amateur champion, bowed to Ed Abbott, of Auburn, Maine, 2 and 1.

Among the other first-round victors were Dom Soccoli, of Wethersfield, Conn., who gained a 2-and-1 win over Joe Hoffman, of Wollaston, Mass., Joe Lynch, the Boston veteran, who defeated young Dave Sullivan, of Canton, Mass., 2 up, Tom Leonard, Jr., of Nashua, N. H., who drubbed F. G. Crocker, of Brookline, Mass., 7 and 5, and Leo Martin, runner-up to Bishop in the Massachusetts championship who crushed Jack Sheehy of Salem, Mass., 8 and 7.

Six From Connecticut

Massachusetts dominated the qualifying play with its 16 eligibles, but Connecticut, led by accurate Bobby Grant, of Wethersfield, contributed six from its small but select aggregation to serve notice that the Nutmeggers would have plenty to say about the final disposition of the 1940 crown.

New Hampshire furnished five more, while Maine had four and Rhode Island but one. Ray Lenehan, the Rhode Island State champion, just missed qualifying, going down in one of the play-off rounds, which was necessary to cut the field down to the 32 eligibles.

Anyone of this group is in a position to continue that high-powered golf and furnish defender Mandly with rugged opposition in the three-day race for the sectional title, which will be decided on this tree-lined course Saturday.

Players Fined

NEW YORK (AP)—Leo Durocher, Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Walter Brown, New York Giants' relief hurler, were fined $50 each by President Ford Frick of the National League.

Durocher was banished from the Dodgers-Pirates game and Brown from the Reds-Giants encounter, after disputing an umpire's decision.

Cycling Olympics

NEW YORK (AP)—The Cycling Olympics will be held in Chicago Aug. 29, 30 and Sept. 2, Walter Simonson, chairman of the Olympic Cycling Committee, has announced. Track races will be held the first two days and road races on the final day.

All the riders chosen from sectional trials will have their expenses paid by the committee. The winners will be awarded the usual Olympic awards for the sport.

Stages Comeback

By a Staff Photographer

Ted Adams, South Shore, staged a real comeback in the New England amateur golf qualifying at Manchester, N. H., yesterday, after his failure in the recent Massachusetts State qualifying. He placed second to the medalist, Holly Mandly, in the New England play, yesterday, with a 146 to the winning 145.

Wiwona First But Protest Mars Quincy Race Finale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 1—When Jimmy Bonney's Indian Class dory, Wiwona, with Ronnie Darling at the helm, crossed the finish line first this morning a controversy began the repercussions of which will be heard for some time to come.

The discrepancy in course designation caused the Indians this morning in the last race of Quincy Bay Race Week to sail two different courses, and although Wiwona received the gun as a signal of victory, Horatio "Dutch" Holland sailing Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud also received credit for first place.

The class was sent on a reach towards Strawberry Hill near Hingham. The instructions in the course circular stated the first buoy to be rounded was red Nun buoy No. 2; but the racing chart gave a position some four houndred yards to leeward of this mark.

Second Time Around

With the exception of Wiwona, the entire class rounded the leeward mark, which is marked No. 4, the first time around. On the second time around, Wiwona, leading the class by ten minutes, again rounded No. 2 and was followed Harry Colburn's Mohawk, which was second, and Dean Lewis' Pelican, third. At least nine other boats also rounded red Nun No. 2 the second time.

Although discussion still ensued early this afternoon, there was no decision made final.

Other morning winners included Alan Donklin's Nala in the Stars, Jimmy Wills' Whiz over the Snipes, Jerry Boston's Me-Oh-My in the Winabouts, and W. E. Dickson's Big Wig in the Hustlers.

Another Protest

Another protest marred this morning's get-away races as Boston was protested for a port tack start in the Winabouts, thus giving the edge in the week's series to Russel Mattern, whose Gold Ray was second this morning.

A small fleet participated in Boston Bay's first morning inter-club race in recent history.

Second Race

Yesterday, as Squantum Yacht Club held its second race of the week, the yachtsmen sailed under a smart northwester which attracted a fleet of 189 yachts.

Feature winner of the day was Horatio "Dutch" Holland in the Indian Class with Commodore Paul Ryan's Wollaston flyer, Blue Cloud. It was Holland's second straight win in the Indians, but failed to put him in the lead of the class.

That honor was taken by Bob Dahlrymple sailing Harry Colburn's Mohawk, with Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona in second place only a few points astern. Herbie Allbright's Osseo, yesterday's leader before the race, dropped to ninth place, and was a point astern of Wiwona in the running.

Consistent Performances

Perhaps the most consistent performances of the week have been turned in the numerous classes by Roger McAleer in the Snipe Class, and Ann and Doug Russell in the Radios.

McAleer helmed his Sora to its second triumph yesterday, while managing a second and third in the other encounters. The Russells have worked their WIND to three seconds and a first.

Russell Mattern, leader in the Winabouts,' slipped to tenth position yesterday, but held on to a slim lead as Jerry Boston's Weymouth Winabout Me-Oh-My received the winner's salute. George Curry's veteran Omaha was second in the class of 31 entries.

Initial Triumph

Charlie Sterling brought in Badger VII to its initial inter-club triumph of the year in the Hustler Class, as that class demonstrated a general shuffling in the standings.

Bud Montgomery chalked up his third straight first in the Star Class with George Daniels' Rambler. Jim Smollett in Malibu was second, but Rambler held a commanding lead in points.

Stanley Ferguson's Breezing Thru', commanded by Dick Hendry, caught winning airs off Hangman's Island to lead Bill Rice's Quad, as once again the three Adams Class boats experienced a close race, and the standings reversed.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Clyde Shoun and Johnny Mize, Cardinals — Former scattered seven hits over 11 innings to win first game against Bees and latter hit home run in each encounter to raise season's total to 30.

Pinky Higgins, Tigers — His triple with bases loaded in eighth was big blow in 11-inning triumph over Yankees.

John Rizzo, Phillies—Homered with two aboard to point way to victory over Cubs.

Ken Keltner and Russ Peters, Indians—Former hit home run with bases loaded in fourth inning against Red Sox and latter delivered pinch single with bases loaded in eighth for tying and winning runs.

Burgess Whitehead and Hank Danning, Giants—Their home runs each with a man on base in ninth inning beat Reds.

Bill Beckman, Athletics—Pitched four-hit ball to subdue White Sox

Ken Chase, Senators—Kept 11 hits scattered effectively and contributed to his own offensive with two-run homer.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	68	223	71	.318
Ross	88	342	107	.312
Cooney	54	153	47	.307
Miller	87	319	91	.285
West	78	287	78	.271
Moore	60	215	58	.270
Hassett	84	335	78	.232
Sisti	73	276	63	.228
Glossop	58	163	36	.220
Andrews	17	31	6	.194
Masi	43	94	17	.181
Berres	52	114	19	.167
Wietelmann	21	14	2	.143

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	80	346	123	.355
Carey	16	32	11	.344
Williams	90	353	118	.334
Cramer	93	409	128	.313
Di Maggio	48	149	45	.302
Foxx	86	305	91	.298
Tabor	89	347	99	.285
Peacock	45	99	28	.283
Cronin	92	329	93	.282
Doerr	91	375	104	.277
Owen	18	49	11	.224
Desautels	58	183	38	.208
Spence	22	21	4	.190
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	22	7	6	.538
Salvo	10	4	5	.444
Sullivan	24	6	11	.353
Coffman	23	1	2	.333
Piechota	16	2	4	.333
Posedel	23	6	14	.300
Strincevich	19	1	4	.200
Williams	5	0	0	.000
Tobin	3	0	0	.000
Javery	20	0	3	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wagner	12	1	0	1.000
Heving	23	5	2	.714
Grove	15	5	2	.714
Dickman	22	7	4	.636
Hash	28	7	5	.583
Wilson	26	5	4	.556
Galehouse	19	6	6	.500
Johnson	4	1	1	.500
Bagby	23	7	10	.412
Ostermueller	17	1	5	.167
Mustaikis	5	0	1	.000

Boston Box Scores

Bees

FIRST GAME

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brown ss	5	0	1	1	3	4	0
T Moore cf	5	1	2	3	2	0	0
Slaughter rf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Mize 1b	2	2	1	4	11	0	0
Padgett c	4	0	0	0	5	0	1
Koy lf	5	0	1	1	4	0	0
S Martin 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Orengo 2b	5	0	1	2	3	3	0
Shoun p	4	0	0	0	1	5	0
Totals	39	3	8	13	33	14	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cooney cf	5	0	3	4	3	0	0
Miller ss	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
West rf	5	0	1	2	1	0	0
Ross lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	2	11	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	17	2	0
Berres c	4	0	1	1	4	2	0
Errickson p	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	40	1	7	12	33	21	0

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Mize Ross, Koy, S. Martin. Two-base hits, West, Orengo, T. Moore, Cooney. Home runs, Mize, Ross. Left on bases, St. Louis 3, Boston 7. Sacrifice, S. Martin. Base on balls, by Shoun, by Errickson 4. Struck out, by Shoun 6, by Errickson 2. Double play, Shoun and Orengo. Time 2h. 27m. Umpires, Ballanfant, Campbell and Klem.

SECOND GAME

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brown ss	5	3	3	3	1	1	0
S Martin 2b	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
T Moore cf	4	2	2	3	1	0	0
Hopp cf	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
J Martin rf	6	1	5	7	0	0	1
Mize, 1b	5	2	3	8	10	0	0
Koy lf	6	0	2	2	3	0	0
Gutteridge 3b	6	1	2	2	2	3	1
Orengo 2b, ss	4	1	1	2	3	4	1
Owen c	5	2	2	3	4	0	0
McGee p	5	1	1	2	0	2	0
Totals	48	17	22	33	27	14	3
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
K. Moore rf	5	2	2	2	0	0	0
Rowell 2b	5	2	1	4	4	1	1
West cf	5	1	2	2	4	2	0
Ross lf	5	1	3	6	3	0	1
Miller ss	5	1	1	1	4	4	0
Hassett 1b	5	0	2	3	7	0	0
Masi c	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Andrews c	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Sullivan p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tobin p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piechota p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Glossop	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	43	8	13	20	27	11	2

*Batted for Williams in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	4	—17
Boston	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	— 8

Runs batted in, Mize 5, Ross 2, McGee 2, Brown 2, T. Moore, J. Martin 3, Koy 2, Rowell, Orengo, K. Moore, Piechota, Sisti, Gutteridge, Hassett. Two-base hits, McGee, T. Moore, J. Martin 2, Ross, Orengo, Hassett, Owen. Three-base hits, Ross, Mize. Home runs, Rowell, Mize. Hits, off Sullivan, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Tobin, 3 in 0 innings; off Coffman, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Piechota, 5 in 4 1-3 innings; off Williams, 5 in 1 inning. Left on base, St. Louis 8, Boston 11. Stolen bases, Koy, Orengo, J. Martin, Mize. Base on balls, by Sullivan 2, by McGee 3, by Piechota, by Williams. Struck out, by McGee 3, by Piechota, by Williams 2. Wild pitches, Piechota, Williams. Losing pitcher, Sullivan. Time 2h. 12m. Umpires, Campbell, Klem and Ballanfant. Attendance 2,040.

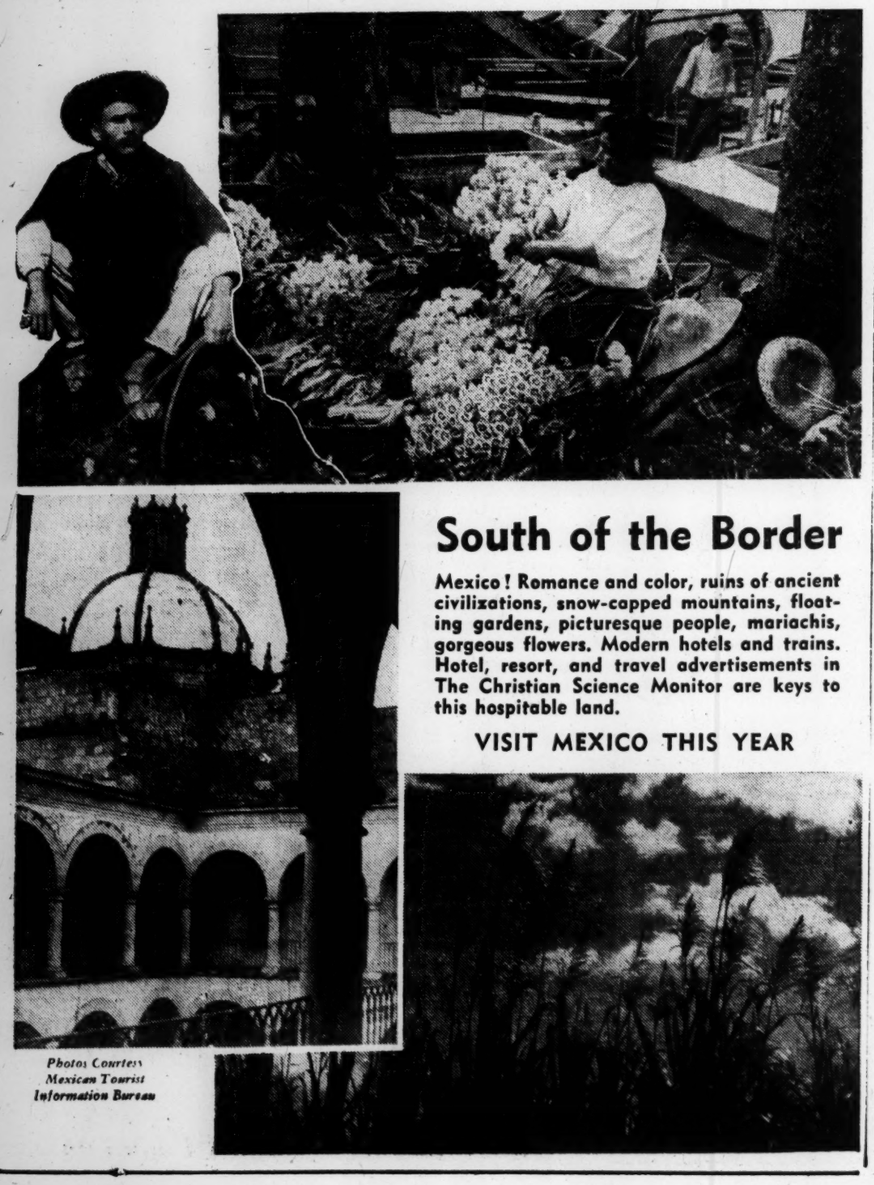
Red Sox

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Chapman rf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Weatherly cf	6	2	2	2	3	0	0
Boudreau ss	3	1	0	0	1	3	0
Trosky 1b	4	2	1	3	5	2	0
Campbell lf	5	2	2	2	3	0	0
Keltner 3b	5	3	4	8	1	1	0
Mack 2b	4	2	2	3	5	0	0
Hemsley c	3	0	2	2	7	0	1
Dobson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heath	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eisenstat p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Bell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humphries p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zuber p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Peters	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Smith p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	12	16	23	27	6	2
BOSTON							
Di Maggio rf	5	3	2	2	1	0	0
Cramer cf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Williams lf	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Foxx c	4	2	2	2	4	1	0
Cronin ss	4	1	3	4	3	4	1
Finney 1b	4	0	1	3	12	0	0
Tabor 3b	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	1	1	2	4	0
Galehouse p	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Dickman p	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‖Carey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	11	10	13	24	13	1

†Batted for Dobson in third. ‡Batted for Eisenstat in sixth. §Batted for Humphries in seventh. ‖Batted for Zuber in eighth. ‖Batted for Wilson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	4	x	—12
Boston	4	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	—11

Runs batted in, Foxx 2, Cronin 3, Finney 3, Doerr 2, Keltner 5, Eisenstat, Cramer, Mack, Hemsley, Trosky, Peters 2. Two-base hits, Cronin, Keltner, Mack. Three-base hits, Finney, Trosky. Home run, Keltner. Sacrifices, Cronin, Dickman. Double play, Doerr, Cronin and Finney. Left on bases, Boston 8, Cleveland 11. Bases on balls, by Galehouse 2, by Dickman 3, by Heving, by Wilson, by Dobson 2, by Eisenstat 3, by Humphries. Struck out, by Galehouse 2, by Dickman 2, by Johnson, by Dobson 4, by Eisenstat 2, by Humphries, by Zuber. Hits, off Galehouse, 6 in 3⅔ innings; off Dickman 7 in 3⅔ innings; off Johnson, none in ⅓ inning; off Heving, 3 in none ‡pitched to four men in eighth†; off Wilson, none in ⅓ inning; off Dobson, 5 in 3 innings; off Eisenstat 4 in 3 innings; off Humphries, 1 in 1 inning; off Zuber, none in 1 inning; off Smith none in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Heving. Winning pitcher, Zuber; losing pitcher, Heving. Umpires, Rue, Moriarty, Hubbard and Quinn. Time, 2h. 44m. Attendance (actual), 6,000.



Photos Courtesy Mexican Tourist Information Bureau

South of the Border

Mexico! Romance and color, ruins of ancient civilizations, snow-capped mountains, floating gardens, picturesque people, mariachis, gorgeous flowers. Modern hotels and trains. Hotel, resort, and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor are keys to this hospitable land.

VISIT MEXICO THIS YEAR

Baseball Games

Today

American League
New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.

National League
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

Tomorrow

American League
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night).
Boston at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

National League
Cincinnati at Boston (two).
St. Louis at New York (two).
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (two).

Cleveland and Detroit Stay in Tie for Lead of American League by Victories

Both Clubs Come From Behind To Beat Red Sox and Yankees

By the Associated Press

The Cleveland Indians and Detroit Tigers still are deadlocked for the American League lead today, proving that anything can happen.

They won two of the strangest struggles yesterday that ever went into the records in their desperate efforts to elbow each other off the top rung.

The Indians squeezed past the Boston Red Sox 12-11 in one of the contests. The Tribe was trailing 7-0 when it came to bat in the fourth and even after Ken Keltner hit a home run with the bases loaded Cleveland continued to lag behind until the eighth inning.

Finally rookie Russ Peters delivered a pinch single with the sacks filled to score the Indians' tying and winning runs.

Came From Behind

Detroit had to come from behind four times to beat the New York Yankees 7-6 in 11 innings. The Situation didn't get critical until the eighth inning when the Tigers came to bat trailing 4-2. Pinky Higgins tripled with the bases loaded to put the Tigers in front, but George Selkirk clouted a pinch home run with one on in New York's half of the ninth.

Detroit, undaunted, tied up the score with three singles and finally, in the eleventh with Lefty Gomez doing a relief chore for the champs, scored the winning run on two walks and Hank Greenberg's single.

These games, as a matter of fact, sounded the keynote for all the major league activity on Wednesday.

Cards Win Two

Nothing could have been stranger than the double-header the St. Louis Cardinals swept from the pitiful Boston Bees, 3-1 and 17-8. The first game went 11 innings with Clyde Shoun and Dick Errickson wrapped in a pitching duel. Then Boston blew up and let in two runs. The Cards collected 22 hits in the batting practice that passed for the second game. Johnny Mize hit a homer in each contest to make his total 30 for the year.

Boston's losing streak was extended to nine games. And, mentioning streaks, Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees went hitless for the first time in 24 encounters in that sideshow at Detroit.

The New York Giants put on one of the season's most dramatic finishes to beat the Cincinnati Reds in a night game that attracted 30,334 fans to the Polo Grounds. Bucky Walters was on the threshhold of his 16th victory when Burgess Whitehead and Hank Danning each hit homers with a man on base in the ninth inning to beat him 5-4.

Cubs Lose Galan

Walters had two out and two strikes on every one of the next four batters, but he walked two and gave homers to the two others.

The Chicago Cubs were whipped 7-3 by the Phillies and lost the services of Augie Galan probably for the remainder of the race when he crashed into a wall while chasing a foul. The big blast in the Phillies' triumph was a three-run homer by John Rizzo.

The Philadelphia Athletics edged out the Chicago White Sox 4-3 in a night game with Bill Beckman pitching four-hit ball and Wally Moses helping out with a two-run homer. This victory kept the Sox away from the first division and boosted the A's out of the cellar as St. Louis dropped a 13-5 decision to the Washington Senators.

The Senators aren't much as home-run hitters, but they got two yesterday. Pitcher Ken Chase, who kept 11 hits well spaced, hit one with a mate aboard and Buddy Lewis pounded out another with one on.

Inexperience to Handicap Oklahoma A & M Grid Hopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla. — When Head Coach Jim Lookabaugh mobilizes his football forces on Sept. 10 to start fall practice for the 1940 varsity season at Oklahoma A. and M. college, he'll find raw recruits far outnumbering the seasoned veterans.

Greenest squad in many a year will carry the hopes of Oklahoma Aggie fans for championship honors during the coming gridiron campaign. Of the 46 players listed on the 1940 pre-practice roster, 23 have never had any previous varsity competition.

Lettermen Lost

The 14 senior lettermen lost from the 1939 team that compiled the best record here in the last six years with five victories and a tie out of 10 games include five first-string players and All-Conference stars: Paul Cochrane, center; Eldridge Anderson, guard; Ralph Foster, tackle; Pete Rivers, halfback, and Ray Portillo, fullback.

Other veterans gone are Alec Singleton, center; E. J. Dobbs and Woodrow Lackey, guards; Harve Johnson and George Chiga, tackles; Jess Renick, end; Henry Brotherton and Clinton Miller, blocking backs; and Bill Malone, halfback.

The 18 returning lettermen will be evenly divided between seniors and juniors. Senior lettermen back are Ed Clark and Gratt Newman, centers; Walden Wilson, guard; Don Bonham, tackle; Ed Moore and Edgar Warren, ends; Chase McLaughlin, blocking back; and Winston Herald, halfback.

Returning Players

The nine junior lettermen returning will be Sonny Liles, guard; Hugh Swink, tackle; Ken Holderman, end; Harry Buffington and Les Younger, blocking backs; and Marvin Brotherton and Jack Faubion, fullbacks; and Tate Ott, Lonnie Jones and Jack Wurtz, halfbacks.

Outstanding among the newcomers for 1940, nearly all of whom were former all-interscholastic stars in Oklahoma and Texas, are Bob Hargrove, center; Jack Southall, Tommy Moulton and Bill Edwards, guards; Loyd Arms, Boyd Brown, Bill Crimmins and Bert Cole, tackles; Tracy Henry, blocking back; Hal Looney, Clem Morgan, Jimmy Reynolds and Al Scanland, halfbacks; and Jiggs Stuart, fullback.

On the whole, Aggie material for 1940 will be the best available since the A. & M. Missouri Valley Conference championship team of the early 1930's. However, manpower, speed, and brilliant individual talents will not entirely make up for costly mistakes bound to happen because of varsity inexperience.

Offensively, the Ags are certain to improve their performance that placed them tenth among 13 leading teams of the midlands last year. There will be no lack of candidates that forced Lookabaugh to use a 162-pound boy at fullback nearly 60 minutes of every game last season. Proven performance with the best records returning for the backfield are Les Younger, blocking back; Tate Ott, left halfback; Winston Herald, right halfback; and Marvin Brotherton, fullback. Ott was the best all-around back A & M. boasted last season, handling the ball on 80 plays for a total of 332 yards gained in 10 games, an average of 4.15 yards per play. Herald, in rushing only, gained 128 yards on 25 carries, or 5.12 yards per carry. Two sophomore triple-threaters are Jimmy Reynolds and Al Scanland. Up front the Aggie line will gain added weight and power, averaging 10 to 15 pounds per man heavier.

Defensively, the Aggies only hope to do as well as in 1939 when they were the best defensive club in the Missouri Valley, Big Six or Rocky Mountain Conferences.

Lesley Cup Matches Off

The scheduled dates of Aug. 16 and 17 for the Lesley Cup Matchees have been cancelled. The Lesley Cup Matches were to have been held on these dates at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass. The participating Associations agreed that truly representative Lesley Cup Matches could not be held during August of this year and therefore authorized the cancellation of the August dates.

Due to war conditions and restrictions, it was impossible for the Canadian team to take part in the matches, and the other Associations reported that some representative players ordinarily available would be unable to play due to troubled and unsettled conditions.

Although it seems unlikely that the Lesley Cup Matches will be held in 1940, the Trustees of the Lesley Cup will consider the possibility at a meeting to be held during the month of August.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cincinnati	61	29	.678	
Brooklyn	54	37	.593	7½
New York	49	39	.557	11
Chicago	49	49	.500	16
St. Louis	44	45	.494	16½
Pittsburg	42	46	.477	18
Philadelphia	32	56	.364	28
Boston	29	59	.330	31

Results July 31

Philadelphia 7 Chicago 3.
New York 5, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 3, Boston 1 (11 innings).
St. Louis 17, Boston 8.
Only games scheduled.

Shewchuk Enlists

BRANTFORD, Ont. (CP)—Jack Shewchuk, big defenseman of Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, has enlisted with the Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles of the nonpermanent active militia.

U. of North Carolina

(Football for 1940)

Sept. 21—Appalachian at Chapel Hill: 28—Wake Forest at Chapel Hill.
Oct. 5—Davidson at Winston-Salem; 12—Texas Christian at Chapel Hill; 19—N. C. State at Raleigh; 26—Tulane Univ. at Chapel Hill.
Nov. 2—Fordham at New York; 9—Richmond at Richmond; 16—Duke at Chapel Hill; 23—Virginia at Charlottesville.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Detroit Tigers defeated New York Yankees 5-2, beating Red Ruffing for first time in two years after 13 straight losses to Yankee pitcher.

Three Years Ago

Sammy Snead won $5,000 St. Paul open golf tournament with 283.

Five Years Ago

Enterprise, 1930 America's Cup defender which cost $500,000, sold as junk for $5,000.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Lake Sebago, N. Y.—Ernie Reidel of Pendleton Canoe Club, who won the national one-man doubles senior championship. Right: Gardner Larned (left) and James Evert, two Chicagoans who show the most promise to capture national junior tennis honors at Culver Academy during the week of Aug. 5. Inset: Knoxville, Tenn.—Freddy Lindstrom, one-time boy wonder of John McGraw's New York Giants, shown in his new uniform after he was appointed recently as manager of the Knoxville Smokies in the Southern Association.

Riggs Wins Over Prusoff To Move On

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—The racquet of Bobby Riggs today shunted Hank Prusoff of Seattle out of the 50th annual Meadow Club invitation tournament and advanced the national champion into the semifinal round, 6—4, 8—6.

Riggs, who defeated Prusoff at Seabright last week, was a master at every offensive phase of the game. He carried the battle into the net area, preparing his advances with skillful sideline strokes that kept Prusoff continually on the run.

Prusoff, the nation's tenth-ranking player, shaded Riggs only in the forehand department. For a good part of each set, his severe frontal attack managed to keep Bobby marooned in backcourt but Hank had neither the speed nor the guile to match Bobby once the titlist began pressing.

Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., co-holder of the Wimbledon doubles championship with Riggs, gained the upper-bracket semifinal with a 6—4, 6—4 triumph over Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif. The match was the best of the tournament to date.

Riggs' opponent in the semifinal round will be Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., who eliminated George Toley of Los Angeles, 4—6, 14—12, 6—1.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .341; May, Philadelphia, .329.
Runs—Mize, St. Louis, and Frey, Cincinnati, 70.
Runs Batted In—Mize, St. Louis, 77; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 72.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 122; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 114.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 29; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 27.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 11; Mize, St. Louis, 10.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 30; Nicholson, Chicago, 16.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, and Reese, Brooklyn, 11.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 10-1; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 8-2.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .370; Finney, Boston, .354.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 84; McCosky, Detroit, 77.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 88; Foxx, Boston, and York, Detroit, 73.
Hits—Radcliff, St. Louis, 130; McCosky, Detroit, 129.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 34; Greenberg, Detroit, 32.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, and Keller, New York, 12.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 21; Greenberg, Detroit, Di Maggio and Keller, New York, 20.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 23; Walker, Washington, 17.

Brother Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADEDPHIA—Temple University will have a brother act on this fall's football team for the first time in eight years. Charley Drulis, regular guard for the past two seasons, will be joined by his sophomore brother, Al, who will be the third Drulis to perform for the Owls in the last five years. Unlike his brother, Joe, regular in 1935 and 1936 and now coaching at Collingdale (Pa.) High School, and Charley, Al is a backfield performer. All three Drulises were members of the Girardville (Pa.) High School eleven before matriculating at Temple.

Another brother of a former Temple star, Joe Boyd, expects to follow in the footsteps of Johnny Boyd, reglular left guard on the 1934 team, which aggregation met Tulane in the first Sugar Bowl game, while Ed Kilkuskie is a halfback just as his brother, Alex, was in 1931 and 1932.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	92	351	53	130	.370
Finney, Red Sox	80	347	54	123	.354
McCosky, Tigers	88	366	77	129	.352
Danning, Giants	85	323	48	110	.341
May, Phillies	71	252	34	83	.329
Nicholson, Cubs	85	310	54	101	.326

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Feller May Meet Derringer

With Cleveland riding high in the thick of the American League pennant race and Cincinnati opening up a comfortable margin in the National, talk of a possible World Series mound duel between young Bobby Feller and the veteran Paul Derringer has fans of Ohio in a mild uproar, even at this early date. On October classic is attractive in itself. But one featuring a meeting between these two masters of the hurling art would be baseball entertainment at its peak. The top pitchers—youth vs. experience.

Who would win? Would Feller's fast ball predominate, or would Derringer earn the edge with his control? Players are divided on the subject, although most of them agree on one point. It is this: If the Indians have a good day in the field and when they get on base, the youngster will ring the gong. But if the Reds should be onto their game, big Paul will get the flowers. In other words, support will tell.

Feller Has Youth

Give a manager his pick and he would probably take Feller, because Bobby is young, with perhaps 10 or 15 years of winning ball ahead of him. But if that same manager could win the pennant by taking the final game of the season, he no doubt would rather have the Cincinnati right-hander on the rubber. For one important nine-inning stretch, Paul would be your man. However, he has reached his peak. Bob has not. Seven or eight years from now, when Derringer has retired to a bungalow in Sarasota or perhaps a coaching berth, Feller will be winning from 25 to 30 games in the American League.

Oddly enough, Feller will reach his peak after he has completely mastered Derringer's chief asset—control. Paul throws every ball with a purpose. He has the near-perfect co-ordination between arm and eye which all pitchers seek, but few acquire. The Reds say that he never pitches a bad ball. He is always shaving the corners and keeping the ball away from the middle of the plate. The batter who tries to out-guess him on a pitch might as well leave his bat in the dugout. Ball players say he is now using a screwball, which means more bad news for the hitters.

Walked 35 Last Year

As they would put it in the dugout, nobody ever "waits out" Derringer. That is, no batter ever stands around in the box looking for a base on balls. It would be like waiting for Lombardi or Mize to bunt. Such things do not happen. Last season, while winning 25 games for the Reds, Paul passed only 35 hitters in 301 innings and probably more than half of that number were put on intentionally.

Like Christy Mathewson of the old Giants, the Cincinnati ace is often hit freely. But games are settled on runs, not hits, and with runners in scoring position, the veteran merely turns on the pressure and the threat disappears. In those 301 innings last year he allowed 321 hits, yet his earned run average was 2.93 for each nine innings of labor.

Control Improving

In the World Series, Feller could show the Reds a fast ball unequalled in the National League. And the boy's control would not be hampered by the importance of the situation. He has learned to remain cool under fire and, like Derringer, is hard to solve with men on base. Bob is gradually acquiring the necessary polish. The other day he pitched nine innings without issuing a walk, for the first time in his career.

However, ordinarily he is just wild enough to keep the batter from taking a toe hold at the plate. The National League champs would be up against a far better hurler than the Yankees used last Fall, but with Derringer and his new screwball on their side, even brilliant Bobby might not have his own way.

Lafayette Gets New Swim Coach For Next Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna.—Gordon H. Chalmers, a member of the United States Olympic team in 1932, and one of the outstanding backstroke swimmers in the country, has been appointed coach of the Lafayette College swimming team, it has been announced by Henry W. Clark, Director of Athletics at Lafayette. Chalmers succeeds Michael A. Miller, who resigned from the athletic staff at the college.

The new Lafayette mentor is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall, in the class of 1935, and has been engaged in swimming for a number of years. He first began to attract attention in the pool while a student at East Orange high school, and during his 10 years of competitive swimming was under such coaches as Kiphuth of Yale; Steppe of Princeton; Dr. Kojac of Rutgers; Mann of Michigan; and Vogt of the Newark A. C.

For two years he was national scholastic champion in the 100-yard backstroke, and during his college career was national collegiate swimming champion in the 150-yard backstroke in 1933; intercollegiate swimming champion in the 150-yard backstroke in 1933 and 1934 and Eastern collegiate swimming champion in the 150-yard backstroke in 1933, 1934 and 1935. As a member of the Olympic team, he swam the 100-meters backstroke.

Mayor Sponsors Winter Circuit Golf Tournament

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1 (AP)—Doubts as to whether one of the rich golf tournaments of the winter circuit—the $10,000 New Orleans open—would be held in 1941, were dispelled today.

Jimy Leddy, chairman of the event, said that Mayor Robert S. Maestri, one of the leaders of the old Huey P. Long political regime, had agreed once more to dig into his own pockets for the prize money.

The Mayor already has spent $25,000 of his own cash for this purpose—$5,000 in 1938 and $10,000 each in 1939 and 1940.

There had been recent speculation whether Maestri, harassed by political attacks during the scandal investigations which sent many of his cronies to jail, would sponsor the tournament again.

Chairman Leddy said the dates of play had been set for Feb. 13-16. Since the Mayor foots the bill, there is no gallery fee.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Detroit	57	38	.600	
Cleveland	57	38	.600	
Boston	50	44	.532	6½
New York	48	44	.522	7½
Chicago	46	44	.511	8½
Washington	42	55	.433	16
Philadelphia	38	56	.404	18½
St. Louis	39	58	.402	19

Results July 31

Washington 13, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 12, Boston 11.
Detroit 7, New York 6 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.

Duke University Grid School Hints of Approaching Season

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—There have been signs of the coming fall football season at Duke University this past week, as college, preparatory, and high school coaches from many parts of the South and the East gathered there for the staging of the institution's tenth annual summer school for coaches.

The school, which opened last Monday morning and closes Saturday at noon, features grid tactics as taught by one of the nation's great teachers, Wallace Wade.

There hasn't been an idle moment at the Duke school. With so much to do in so short a time, the schedule has been heavy. In football alone there has been more than three hours of work each day—an hour and a half of lecturing in the morning and a like amount on the field for demonstration work in the afternoon and then the moving picture and round-table discussions in the lecture room at night.

Although football features the school, courses in basketball, track and training are underway. Basketball is under Coach Eddie Cameron, while the training and track courses are under Coach Bob Chambers.

Assistants in football has been Backfield Coach Cameron, End Coach Dutch Stanley, Line Coach Dumpy Hagler and Freshman Coach Herschel Caldwell.

* * *

Jennings Gordon, veteran campaigner from Rome, Ga., won the Georgia state amateur golf championship last week, defeating young Arnold Blum of Macon, Ga., 2 and 1 in the 36-hole finals.

Gordon was playing in his thirteenth state championship and Blum, a handsome, quiet, modest youngster, was in his third.

* * *

Joe Engel, president of the Chattanooga Lookouts in the Southern League came to the rescue of the financially-bent Deland Red Hats of the Florida State League, when he signed a working agreement with the Deland, Fla., club.

According to the Deland president, G. M. Peek, the agreement calls for Engel to pay the salary of Manager Bill Rodgers and in addition, to contribute a certain amount monthly toward the pay roll. In return for the financial assistance, Engel will make the usual selection of players at the end of the season and will not take any players away from the Red Hats before the current campaign closes, unless agreed to by both parties.

The Chattanooga president also promises to send one or more players to the Florida club to help strengthen their sixth place position.

A reported 50 per cent drop in gate receipts this summer put the Red Hats in a critical financial position and it was believed the franchise would be surrendered. A committee of fans is meeting with success in a drive to raise money which will be needed to finish the season, it was reported.

* * *

Dorothy Kirby, star golfer from Atlantic, Ga., defeated Jane Crum, of Orangebury, S. C., 3 and 2, last Sunday in the 18-hole final of the annual Biltmore Forest women's golf tournament at Asheville, N. C.

Slender Miss Kirby captured the medal honors with a 76 against a crack field of 49 golfers. She set a new course record last Friday with a sparkling 69.

* * *

The Sanford Spinners of Sanford, N. C., again are the semi-pro baseball champions of North Carolina. They retained their title by defeating the McCrary Eagles of Asheboro 7-6 in the State tournament in High Point last week.

* * *

George Picard of Charleston, S. C., and George Slingerland of Greensboro, N. C., will fill the two berths that the Carolinas will have in the national P. G. A. tourney.

At Myrtle Beach, S. C., Picard shot a 146 and Slingerland a 147 to lead the sectional qualifying round of the golfers' association tournament.

A preliminary pro-amateur tourney at the beach ended in a tie between Clarence Owens, Greensville, S. C., and Billie Patton of Morganton, N. C., and Gray Paulsen of Winston-Salem and William Deuschle. Both had 71's.

* * *

Knoxville baseball club of the Southern Association gave Neil Caldwell his outright release last week. He had been manager of the Smokies for four years. Freddie Lindstrom, one-time third baseman for the Giants, succeeded Caldwell.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 31

International League

Jersey City 5, Montreal 4.
Rochester 2, Newark 0.
Buffalo 3-2 Baltimore 0-10.
Toronto 6-5 Syracuse 5-6 (first 14 innings, second 7 innings tie).

American Association

Columbus 6-9 Toledo 3-4.
Louisville 5, Indianapolis 2.
Kansas City 10, Milwaukee 1.
St. Paul-Minneapolis wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 1, Oakland 0.
Hollywood 5 Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 11-5, Portland 7-1.
Seattle 2-1 Los Angeles 1-2.

Texas League

Beaumont 7-4 Fort Worth 2-0.
Houston 8-4, Dallas 7-3.
Tulsa 8-0, San Antonio 0-4.
Shreveport 3 Oklahoma City 2.

Southern Association

Birmingham 6-7, Knoxville 4-3.
Atlanta 6-4 Little Rock 4-2.
Memphis 2, Chattanooga 10 (10 innings).
New Orleans-Nashville (2) rain.

Eastern League

Elmira 4-2 Binghamton 2-4.
Springfield 5-3, Wilkes-Barre 2-6.
Scranton 10 Hartford 1.
Williamsport 6, Albany 5.

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Odd Lot. Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	555,860
1940 volume to date	134,770,390
1939 volume to date	126,840,795

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Rising tendencies were evident in today's stock market, but many leaders loafed at slightly lower levels.

Dealings, light at the start, contracted further as the session progressed. Near the final hour gains of fractions to around a point were just a bit ahead of similar declines. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares.

Selected paper, steel, aircraft, mail order, electric equipment and copper issues were supported. Oils lagged, and rails, utilities and rubbers were virtually at a standstill.

The brighter tone of business news, possibility of less onerous armament taxation and a fair amount of political optimism, brokers said, helped sustain bullish sentiment. Lack of a public following, however, based on fears of European war developments, remained as a speculative handicap.

Among favored stocks were International Paper, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Kennecott, Westinghouse, du Pont and Eastman Kodak.

Texas Corp. was backward, along with American Smelting, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft and American Telephone.

Given a modest lift in the curb were St. Regis Paper, Aluminum of America, Brewster Aero and Electric Bond & Share.

Some Bonds Rise

Norwegian bonds rose 1 to 2 points today after announcement was made that the Government would meet interest payments due on two of its outstanding dollar loans.

Other foreign bonds were quiet and only little changed and the domestic list held to a narrow and slightly irregular trend with only a handful of rails venturing out of the fractional range.

Norway 4½s of '56 and the 4s of '63 responded to the Government's announcement promptly after the start of trading by rising 1 to 2 points on very light sales. This is the first time since the German invasion of the tiny north country that interest and sinking fund requirements have become due on any of its dollar debt and the matter of meeting these payments had been the subject of considerable discussion.

Other foreign issues moving up moderately included Montevideo 7s, New South Wales 5s, and Australia 4½s.

Domestic issues rising mostly fractions included American Telephone 3¼s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, International Telephone 5s, and Kansas City Southern 3s. Unchanged to slightly behind were Southern Railway 4s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Erie 5s, and Chicago Railway 5s.

U. S. Governments were inactive and mostly unchanged.

England Promotes Export Trade In Cotton Products

LONDON (AP)—The Board of Trade announced establishment of a company known as British Overseas Cottons, Ltd., to aid promotion of export trade in products of the cotton industry.

It also ordered an additional tax on raw cotton of five pence per 100 pounds beginning immediately.

The new corporation is registered as a private limited company with nominal capital of £100, held by only two shareholders, Raymond Streat, Chairman of the cotton board, and Frank Platt, executive member of the cotton board and chairman of the company.

A sum corresponding to the proceeds of the new tax—estimated at from £200,000 to £300,000 for the full year—will be made available to the company to enable it to perform its required services.

Close co-operation with the cotton board will enable British Overseas Cottons, Ltd., to experiment in organizing the production of particular cloths as well as organizing sales overseas.

The board of trade statement suggested the new company should be able to assist materially in solving the export trade difficulties, so acute they cannot be overcome by independent firms.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON—The stock market closed firm although the volume of trading was restricted.

Oil shares continued to be a feature with considerable gains recorded. British funds also improved.

Leading industrials, shares of deep level companies and kaffirs were supported. Home rails rallied toward the close.

Trinidad Oil issues were especially strong after the U. S. export embargo on aviation gasoline.

Among foreign bonds Brazilians again were firmer.

Liverpool — Cotton futures advanced 2 to 7 points today on trade calling and professional buying. Hedge pressure was absent.

Folding Box Sales Up

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shipments of folding cartons reached a new high for the first half of 1940, according to final figures released by the Folding Paper Box Association of America. The six-months' total was 9.2 per cent above the first half of 1939 and slightly in excess of 1937, the industry's previous high.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70½	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	58⅞	58¾	58⅞	
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	3	46½	45	46½	+1¾
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18	18	18	Jul 31
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	Jul 30
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	8	43	42⅜	43	+ ¾
⅞	⅜	Air Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 31
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅞
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl 1⅝e)	2	21⅞	21½	21½	— ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	8	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 31
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	150	150	150	
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 30
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 31
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		64	64	64	Jul 30
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	13	33	32	32½	Jul 31
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 25
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jul 30
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	8	60½	60	60	— ⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	2	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	6	6	6	Jul 30
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	37	37	37	Jul 31
2¾	2⅛	Am Cable & R	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	8	96	95½	96	+ ½
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jul 26
33½	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	25	24	24	— ⅞
51¾	34	Am Car pf.	5	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	Jul 31
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	3	19	19	19	Jul 31
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	Jul 24
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 31
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5	5	5	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1⅜	⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	12	12	12	Jul 31
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 31
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	1	29	29	29	−1
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jul 31
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Jul 31
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21	20¾	21	Jul 29
6⅝		Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	57½	47½	Jul 24
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	17	14	13½	13⅝	Jul 31
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	3	56	55	56	+2
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	12½	12½	12½	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 30
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	15½	15½	15½	Jul 31
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	100	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	3	50½	50¼	50½	
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	3	44	44	44	+ ¾
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	18	6⅜	6	6	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
70	48¼	Am R M pf(4½)	3	67¼	66¼	66¼	Jul 31
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jul 29
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7	7	7	— ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	10	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	— ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	5	135½	134⅞	134½	Jul 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)		55	55	55	Jul 30
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	8	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¾
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12	12	12	
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13¼	13½	13½	Jul 24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
93	73½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	74	74	74	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	Jul 29
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	4	162¾	162½	162½	— ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75	75	75	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	76¼	76	76¼	+ ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	145	145	145	Jul 27
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 31
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	33	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	
12	6	Am Woolen	4	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	39	39	39	— ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
45½	35	AmZinc pf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	25	21⅛	20¾	20¾	
41¼	20	Anacon WC(.5e)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+1⅝
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	15¼	15	15¼	Jul 31
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	27	27	27	Jul 31
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 31
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	1	4½	4½	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	3	41	40⅜	40⅞	+ ⅞
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	3	30½	30	30½	Jul 31
11	6¼	Arnold C (½e)	2	8¾	8½	8¾	Jul 31
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 31
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
80	68½	Assd D G I pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	2	67	64¾	67	+6
45	29½	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	Jul 25
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	47	47	47	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	12½	12½	12½	Jul 31
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10	10	10	Jul 31
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 31
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)		7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	Jul 24
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	62½	62½	62½	Jul 30
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
		B					
197⅛	128⅝	Bald Loco ct	10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
63⅜	29	Balt & Ohio	5	37⅜	33¼	33⅜	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 31
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4¾	4½	4¾	Jul 30
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	11	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Jul 31
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
97⅜	71¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 30
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)		66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	7	30¼	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	18⅜	18½	18½	Jul 31
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	5	51½	51½	51½	Jul 27
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28	28	28	Jul 31
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	32	80	79	79	
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅝
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 31
22½	25	Black & Dk (1)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	Jul 31
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅞
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	27⅛	27	27	— ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23	23	23	Jul 30
24½	17	Borden Co (.60e)	12	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	8	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 31
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	2	9½	9¼	9¼	— ½
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	11	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3½	3½	3½	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	38	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅜
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅝	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	4	21	21	21	
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	8	8	8	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
33½	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	28	28	28	Jul 31
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	27	26½	27	— ⅛
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	19	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ½
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 31
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
13¾	6⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	12	12	12	Jul 30
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	8	17⅜	17	17⅜	−1⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	•1	12¾	13¾	13¾	
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	5	33	33	33	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	Jul 31
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jul 31
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 31
75	39½	Case (JI) Co	4	50½	49	50½	Jul 30
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	48	47½	47½	— ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	10	30	29⅝	30	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17⅜	17½	17⅜	Jul 30
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	11	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ					Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	5	5	5	
6	3	Century Rib M		3⅜	3¾	3⅜	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	3	24¼	24	24	— ¼
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)		18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 30
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅜
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jul 26
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	8	38⅞	38	38	— ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1			½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2				Jul 24
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	¼	¼	¼	Jul 30
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	5	10	10	10	
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 26
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 30
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	17	74	73⅜	73⅝	— ⅜
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	3	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	3	2½	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	33	33	33	— ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 31
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	5	104	103¼	103¼	Jul 31
56	56	Coca-Cola A (3)		58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	19	12¼	12	12	— ¼
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	99½	100	Jul 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17	17	17	Jul 31
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	4	20	20	20	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	20	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81⅝	81½	81½	Jul 31
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ¾
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 24
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	2	81½	80¾	80¾	— ¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	−1
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	37⅞	36¾	37¾	+ ⅞
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	6	102	102	102	Jul 24
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
13¾	3¼	Com'th & South	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¼
33	25⅞	Con Edis #1.80)	6	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast		2¾	2¾	2¾	
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 30
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	4	22	21¾	22	+ ¾
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 30
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	1	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
32⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	31	29⅜	29	29⅛	+ ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	107½	107	107½	+ ½
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 31
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	3	7½	7	7½	Jul 31
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 24
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	11	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 31
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅛	3	3	Jul 31
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13½	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	10	15	14½	14½	Jul 31
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jul 30
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	4	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116½	116	116½	Jul 30
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
40⅜	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36½	36	36	Jul 31
4¾	2	Cont Motors	18	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	15	18	17⅞	18	— ½
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22	22	22	— ¾
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¾
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 30
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	49⅞	49¾	49¾	— ¼
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	174	174	174	
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5	5	5	
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	
24½	13	Crane Co	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	3	4½	4½	4½	Jul 24
32⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	9	27	26½	26½	+ ⅜
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Jul 31
21½	14	Crown Zell (1e)	40	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	5	30¼	30	30	+ ¼
95	64	Crucible Stl pf	4	86½	83½	86½	+4½
4⅞	3¾	Cuban-Am Sug	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Announcement Of Soft Coal Prices Begun

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Five years of work by Governmental agencies in an attempt to stabilize the soft coal industry neared a climax today as the coal division began announcement of minimum prices for sale of soft coal at the mines.

First of the prices to be announced were those for coal produced in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states—comparatively small producers of the fuel. There prices ranged as high as $5.25 for the best grade of lump coal produced in Washington mines and as low as $1 a ton for slack from Montana.

Following from day to day will be prices for the other coal producing territories with those for midwestern mines expected to be announced tomorrow or Thursday.

Biggest producers of the nation—the mines of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania—probably will not learn their price schedules until late in the week; possibly not until early next week.

It was from the eastern fields that principal opposition to the Guffey Coal Act came. The Carter Coal Company operating in West Virginia, once opposed the act in the Supreme Court which invalidated part of the law. Subsequently the coal code was re-enacted and work started again.

Some observers have expressed opinion the Carter company might attack the act in the court before the prices become effective on September 3. Counsel for the company during hearings on the prices asserted the hearings were not sufficiently far reaching and argued also that production costs on which the prices were based should be revised to show 1939 and 1940 costs.

Meantime, supporters of the Guffey Act which would regulate minimum prices of all major producers to prevent "cut throat competition" said that with prices effective September 3 ample time would be available through the winter months to demonstrate whether the act was practicable before its expiration in April, 1941.

Howard A. Gray, Director of the Bituminous Coal Division of the Interior Department, said minimum prices for soft coal at the mines would range from 10 cents a ton for low grade Indiana coal dust to $5.25 for high grade lump produced in Washington State.

Secretary Ickes said Mr. Gray had completed work on the long awaited minimum prices, and had already started mailing the schedules to members. He said, however, none of the specific prices other than the high and low would be announced until after they had been officially released through the mails and after Mr. Gray had completed the task of duplicating the schedules.

Foreign Balances In U. S. Increase $46,473,000 in April

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported a net increase of $46,473,000 of foreign capital in this country during the four weeks ended May 1. This compared with $72,089,000 during the preceding five weeks.

The major increase during April was $35,196,000 in short-term banking funds. Foreign investors made net purchases of $2,226,000 in American securities, with Swiss investors topping the buying for net purchases of $6,848,000. The United Kingdom was the heaviest seller, showing a net decrease of $5,104,000.

The British drew heavily on their short term balances, cutting them $34,689,000, to pay for war materials, but Canada increased its ready funds by $5,799,000. The French balances dropped $3,966,000, Sweden's by $9,771,000 and Denmark's by $5,715,000.

Argentina led the increase in balances with a gain of $17,081,000 to $80,585,000. Cuban funds rose $3,219,000.

United States balances abroad dropped $11,833,000 to $515,662,000, largely due to decreases of $10,359,000 in Japan; $5,100,000 in Canada; $2,946,000 in the United Kingdom and $2,181,000 in China. The balance in France increased by $3,504,000.

Niagara Hudson Power Net for Quarter Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Hudson Power Corporation and subsidiaries reported for the June quarter balance applicable to the common stock after charges and preferred dividend requirements amounted to $1,331,848, equal to 14 cents a share. This compared with $1,012,077, or 11 cents a share in the June quarter of 1939.

For the 12 months ended June 30 balance available for common was $4,846,315, equal to 51 cents a share against $5,425,440, or 57 cents in the preceding 12 months.

Universal Pictures Refund

Universal Pictures Company, Inc., has refunded its studio mortgage by concluding a loan, with the First National Bank of Boston, of $1,500,000 to run for five years and carrying interest at 5 per cent, J. Cheever Cowdin, Chairman of the board, announced. Proceeds of the loan have been used to pay off a maturing 6 per cent mortgage of $1,000,000 held by Consolidated Film Industries, Inc., and to increase working capital.

U. S. Seen World Competitor If It Can Keep Costs Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1—Bold pleas for continued support of the old-fashioned system of American "free enterprise" in foreign trade instead of "regimentation or cartelization" and for more Latin-American "good neighbors" and less United States "good neighboring" of the vacillating type were voiced vigorously here yesterday by well-known authorities at the National Foreign Trade Convention.

Declaring that dictators' trade policies of barter, embargoes, quotas, and exchange controls would automatically cease with establishment of peace, Edgar W. Smith, Director of Research in Public Affairs of the General Motors Corporation, said that the United States must not meet "desperation with desperation" in foreign trade, and that the only problem confronting this country was the simple one of "selling goods to the world at prices the world can pay."

Must Keep Down Costs

Pursuing his theory that the world will once again "be in the market for a bargain" once peace is restored, Mr. Smith said, "no conceivable combination of political forces or regimented competition can keep us from winning a place in world trade." He said the United States' free enterprise system has demonstrated its ability over all other systems to provide bargains.

"We must hold ourselves prepared to face the new international order realistically," Mr. Smith said. "We must avoid the commitments and entanglements of an unrealistic present which would hamper our efforts to find the place in that new order to which we can aspire and for which we must plan."

The General Motors spokesman added that "America's ability to compete industrially with any postwar totalitarian state can safely be maintained if we begin now to rid ourselves of our laxness and to halt our uneconomic trend toward higher costs."

The test of any proposal or plan to extend United States foreign trade should be this question, Mr. Smith said, "Will it safeguard and promote our system of free enterprise?"

Attacks New Deal Policy

Why advance loans to South American countries and talk "good neighboring" trade cartels if the Roosevelt Administration is not willing to protect United States industries against confiscation and strangulation such as that suffered by American oil companies in Mexico and Bolivia? was the query put before the convention by Nicholas Roosevelt, member of the editorial staff of the New York Herald Tribune and former United States Minister to Hungary.

In a blistering attack on the New Deal's Latin-American policies, Mr. Roosevelt said that this policy was based on the theory of "Dont hurt Mexico," and that as a result Mexico and some other Latin-American countries had acted as if the United States Government was indifferent to its citizens' investments abroad.

This "vacillation" on the part of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt said, "has jeopardized the very existence of the 'good neighbor policy.' He predicted that unless the United States State Department was willing to protect American business abroad, "there will be no effective inter-American co-operation based on economic realities, and American investments in and trade with Latin America will be perpetually at the mercy of arbitrary and unjust acts on the part of neighbor nations."

Warns Against Loans

Warning against loans to Latin-American countries, Mr. Roosevelt declired that in the past when the United States had loaned money to its southern neighbors, "Latin-American nations increased their purchases from the rest of the world even more than from the United States. In other words, Latin America spent in Europe a large part of the money it had borrowed from Americans."

This speaker told the Foreign Trade Convention that United States trade with Mexico would increase greatly if Mexico would change its policy of confiscation. He declared, however, that trade grew in Latin America, not through professional trade agents but through Americans "working and living abroad" who bought United States products and became "unofficial salesmen" among their foreign friends.

In advocating that the United States unite its ecoonmic power with that of the British Empire, James A. Farrell, Jr., President of the American South African Line, Inc., of New York, said that it was a "false and dangerous doctrine" to "accept the trading principles of the totalitarian states in overseas commerce." It was his theory that accepting such practices in trade would gradually undermine the democratic system of government.

"Some novel and liberal action" by the United States will be necessary to again develop trade with European nations at war in the opinion of James A. Moffett, Chairman of the Board of the California Texas Oil Company, of New York. He proposed that the individual integrity and reliability of the investing companies be the basis for United States aid in securing such trade. He based his experience on the success of personal loans while he was a member of the Federal Housing Administration.

Speak on Trade

By a Staff Photographer

Above: Edgar W. Smith, Director of Research in Public Affairs of General Motors Corp. Below: Nicholas Roosevelt, member of the editorial staff of the New York Herald Tribune and former United States Minister to Hungary.

United Aircraft Net $1.45 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—United Aircraft Corporation reported net profit for the quarter ended June 30 was $3,848,076.66, equivalent to $1.45 per share on 2,656,691 shares outstanding. That compared with net income of $2,187,890 and 82 cents per share in the like period of 1939.

A backlog of unfilled orders as of June 30 was reported as $212,777,668.

Grady Urges 'Tested Trade' Rules Prevail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Warning against "new and drastic measures" to hold or step up foreign trade, Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, told the National Foreign Trade Convention here yesterday afternoon that the United States should stick to "tried and tested" systems, such as the good neighbor policy and the reciprocal trade agreements program.

"Hard-headed business sense and practical considerations leave no other course open, Mr. Grady said, adding, however, that the Nation might have to resort to measures it did not like "temporarily."

A second warning was issued by Cordell Hull's assistant against "sixth columnists" whom he said represented "special interests" willing to sacrifice the common good for personal gain.

To those who argued at this convention that there was little or no future to the Hull trade agreements program, Mr. Grady said that despite the war the program had operated and operated to this Nation's benefit. He said it had stabilized trade and curtailed losses. He cited 11 trade pacts between the United States and South American countries and said that if it had not been for the opposition of "sectional and special interests" the Nation would even now have closer economic ties with its southern neighbors.

Chief effect of the war on United States trade has been to greatly increase both exports and imports, Mr. Grady said. He disclosed official figures for the first five months of this year as compared to the first five months of last year showing American sales to Great Britain and France to have increased 92 per cent, Canada 54 per cent, South America 70 per cent. However, the type of goods exported was for war needs, Mr. Grady said, in explaining serious disruptions in some American exporting businesses, chiefly agriculture.

To those who advocated that the United States adopt barter methods with individual countries, Mr Grady declared that all foreign trade is essentially barter, but that under any system the necessity to import as well as export could not be avoided. He argued that multilateral or reciprocal trade treaties were far more beneficial than barter since they permitted this Nation to sell and buy in the best markets. He opposed "streamlining" foreign trade on a barter and bilateral basis.

Contrary to general opinion, Mr. Grady said, the future of the trade agreements program will not be decided by Nazi Germany but by the citizens of the United States who uphold the theory and practime of liberal trade.

"I cannot believe that the cause of liberal trade is lost any more than that the cause of liberalism and democracy itself is lost," Mr. Grady declared. "It is my conviction that, notwithstanding the machinations of special interests, where represented by petty lobbyists or power dictators, democracy will finally triumph in its struggle for prosperity, equality, and freedom."

Advertising Rises

CHICAGO—Volume of advertising placed by retailers in the newspapers of 81 leading markets during the week ended July 20 was fractionally above that for the corresponding week of last year, according to a tabulation released by Advertising Age.

Narragansett Issue Of 180,000 Shares Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The First Boston Corp. is head of a banking group offering a new issue of 180,000 shares of 4½ per cent cumulative preferred stock of the Narragansett Electric Co. The stock, with a par value of $50, is priced at $53.25 per share, and constitutes the only preferred stock of the company now outstanding.

The proceeds of this financing, amounting to $9,231,000 after the cost of issuance, will be used mainly for reimbursement to the company of capital expenditures made out of current funds, and for the repayment of bank loans and open account indebtedness.

In the period from January 1, 1935 to March 31, 1940 the company and its present and former subsidiaries, with the exception of the Mystic Power Company spent approximately $10,643,000 for improvement and expansion of properties. Further property extensions are now in progress.

Associated as underwriters with The First Boston Corporation are:

Bodell & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co.; Bonbright & Company, Incorporated; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers; Lee Higginson Corporation; Harris, Hall & Company (Incorporated); Blair & Co., Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated; White, Weld & Co.; Estabrook & Co.; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Jackson & Curtis; Bond & Goodwin, Inc.; Chace, Whiteside & Symonds Incorporated; H. M. Payson & Co., Portland, Me.; Perrin, West & Winslow, Inc., and Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs Incorporated.

The Narragansett Electric Company is a subsidiary of Rhode Island Public Service Company which is a part of the New England Power Association system. Its operating territory is confined to the State of Rhode Island.

For the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, net income of the company amounted to $2,384,854. Annual interest requirements on the company's funded debt amount to $1,167,425.

Financing in Half Year Lower Than Last Year, SEC Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The value of securities registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission which became effective in the first six months of the current year, and which were proposed for sale by issuers declined to $667,191,000, compared with $734,362,000 in the first half of 1939, the SEC announced.

Analysis of the 6 months' figures by the commission revealed that securities to be offered through underwriters increased from 80 per cent of the total proposed for sale by issuers in the 1939 period to 85.4 per cent in the first six months of 1940.

Securities to be offered directly by issuers increased from 1.9 per cent to 4.6 per cent, while securities to be offered by agents dropped from 18.1 per cent to 10 per cent, the SEC reported.

Small Issues Predominate

The commission's analysis showed that 79.8 per cent of the issues effectively registered were for issues of less than $5,000,000. But these accounted for only 23 per cent of the total amount.

Comparative results for the first six months of 1939 and 1940, respectively, were listed as follows

1. Securities of electric, gas, and water utility companies declined in importance from 48.8 per cent of the total proposed for sale by issuers in the first half of 1939 to 32 per cent in the first half of 1940.

2. The importance of fixed interest-bearing securities receded only slightly from 75.3 per cent of the total proposed for sale by issuers in the first half of 1939 to 72.2 per cent in the like period of 1940. Preferred stock increased its share of the total from 7.5 per cent in the 1939 period to 11.3 per cent in the 1940 period. Common stock showed little change, accounting for 12 per cent in the initial half of 1939 and 12.8 per cent in the same period of 1940.

3. Net proceeds to be used for repayment of indebtedness and retirement of stock gained in relative importance from 71.1 per cent in the first six months of 1939 to 77.7 per cent in the same period of 1940. Net proceeds to be used for new money purposes, such as expenditures for plant and equipment and working capital, dropped in relative importance from 19.6 per cent in the first half of 1939 to 15.8 per cent in the first half of 1940.

Number of Registrations

In the first half of 1940 a total of 218 issues were effectively registered in 156 statements for an aggregate amount of $888,471,000.

That issues of comparatively small size were primarily equity securities is clearly indicated by this analysis. For issues of less than $1,000,000 in size, common stock and certificates of participation combined accounted for 65.6 per cent of the amount registered, preferred stock for 16.7 per cent, and bonds for 11.6 per cent.

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This Changing World

All-American Cartels—Grandiose Projects of Dubious Value Form Part of New Hemisphere Policy—Aid-to-the-Allies as an Alternative

By H. B. Elliston

American taxpayers will breathe a sigh of relief that no definitive action on the establishment of all-American cartels seems to have been taken at Havana. The project had the grandiosity of a dream. United States money was to be used to buy up the surpluses of the nations below the Rio Grande in order both to keep them loyal to the Pan American idea and to prevent those surpluses from falling into German hands. How much the deal would cost hasn't been vouchsafed. A pretty penny, no doubt. For there could be no playing favorites in taking care of the South American nations. Every one of them would have to be looked after if jealousy were to be avoided and all-American harmony obtained. Thus the $500,000,000 that the President asked to be added to the Export-Import Bank (the financing agent of the cartel enterprise) would be just a beginning.

The American people already have had some experience in subsidizing South America. In the twenties they had experience in the guise of investors. Millions of dollars were then poured into South America, and little of it has come back. Some of the loans deserved the aspersions which have been cast upon them by the President. He's called them "frauds." However, a good deal of money was not in that category, and yet defaults and repudiations litter the South American scene, aided and abetted, no doubt, by the President's method of excusing default and repudiation.

No private loans have been sent to South America since those lush lending days turned sour. But the pockets of the American people have been reopened just the same, though not of the people's volition, as was the case with the private loans. It is the government this time which is dispensing other people's money.

And no private lending in the twenties was so senseless as some of these new handouts. Take the government's buying of South American, chiefly Mexican, silver. The silver is entirely useless in the United States. And it is added to a surplus pile of gold for warehousing. Certainly the buying up of Mexican silver has helped neither silver nor the cause of good neighborliness. The price of silver stays down, Mexico continues to concentrate on an industry which is topheavy, and expropriations of oil properties are a curious acknowledgment of Uncle Sam's generosity.

The new venture in subsidies in South America would, of course, be an extension of domestic subsidies. The same scheme as is now ventilated underlay the Triple A. But the Triple A was at least logical. It did couple government buying and warehousing of surpluses with restriction of output. Otherwise the farmers would have planted as usual, knowing that, even if the customers failed to appear, Uncle Sam would be the bag-holder.

No indications have been given, however, that restriction of output would be woven into the new all-American cartel. And for a good and sufficient reason. If restrictionism were imposed upon the Latin Americans, even though Uncle Sam played Santa Claus in buying up the surpluses, the time sooner or later would come when the whole of the continent would ring again with cries of "yanqui imperialismo." It would be said that Washington was trying to reduce the Americas to economic vassalage. And so the talked-of subsidies are merely aimed at buying up surpluses without the corollary which would make the scheme at least logical.

What would United States farmers think of that? Here they are asked to restrict output, but the Latin Americans could keep on planting up to their bent. Surely they would be justified in charging the Administration with discrimination in favor of the foreigner. The Administration, in short, would be inviting trouble in the farm belt if it organized any such continental cartel.

Accordingly, I can see no value at all in the latest suggestion for binding the Americas together. In fact, the whole hemispherical policy, it seems to me, stands in need of clarification—meaning subordination.

The Nazis are confessedly the reason for the fresh Pan American perturbation. Consequently two methods are open to the United States in protecting itself in this Hemisphere. One is to see that the Nazis don't win. The other is to organize the Hemisphere, strategically and economically, with the view to coping with a German Titan restless for a bigger Lebensraum.

Look, first, at this No. 2 policy. It entails all kinds of unpleasantness which would pile up a bill in billions of dollars and transform the American way of life. The cartel plan is merely one of the schemes. There's the two-ocean navy, thousands of planes, conscription, acquisition of naval bases, and what not.

Moreover, when all this money is spent, when all our ways of living on this continent are transformed, what date will it be? Not before 1942. These gigantic schemes for Pan American defense can't possibly spring full-fledged out of any resolution, whether by Congress or a Pan American body. And by that time the Nazis may have won long before. If that is the case, then the Nazis, likewise, would have got more than a foothold in South America. The United States, in other words, wouldn't have accomplished its purposes in keeping the Nazis out, in spite of its vast preparations.

Yet this is the hemisphere policy which is fast taking precedence over the other policy of seeing that the Nazis don't win. Surely the new orders put the cart before the horse. The United States would save billions in money, and avoid the gigantic follies involved in the new panic-struck Pan Americanism (of which the cartel notion is one) by making aid to the Allies its No. 1 policy. It did have the preference till the President seemed to get cold feet over the disposition of surplus or over-age material to the hard-pressed British. Possibly the President felt that his Republican opponent might make political capital out of aid to the Allies. At any rate, with the blitzkreig due to happen any minute, the hemisphere policy should take a back seat for a while, campaign or no campaign.

There is, indeed, a way out of the campaign dilemma. Mr. Willkie is on record as favoring a policy of asking the British what they want and giving it to them. This is a record that, in the exigencies of this fateful day in the history of civilization, ought to be reaffirmed right away. That might ease the President's mind. And it would thus help to restore a perspective to American policy which seems to have been lost between Washington and Havana.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of this stock. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

August 1, 1940

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The Narragansett Electric Company

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• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 39/48 '41	103.13	103.13	103.13
2 3¼s '49-46	111.7	111.7	111.7
1 3¼s '49-46 reg	111.2	111.2	111.2
1 2¼s '53-51	103.10	103.10	103.10
1 2¼s '56-54	102.20	102.20	102.20
1 2¼s '60-55	107.28	107.28	107.28
1 2¼s '63-58	106.14	106.14	106.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88	87½	88
10 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73½	73⅜	73½
28 Alleghany 5s '50 st	46½	46	46¼
12 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
11 Am & For Pos 2030	49	48¾	48¾
11 Am Chem 3½s '49	102½	102¼	102½
1 Am Cn 5½s '60	99	99	99
1 Am Cn 5½s '43	106 3-32	106¼	106¼
9 Am Ice 5½s '53	108¾	108½	108½
2 Am Ice 5½s '66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
3 Am Smelt 3¼s '61	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Am Tobacco 4s '50	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Am Tobacco 4s '51	101	101	101
14 Am Tobacco 4s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Am SP 4s '95	86	86	86
8 Am SP 4½s '95 st	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
7 Am SP 4s 1909-55	103	103	103
7 Am SP 4½s '48	64⅛	64	64
7 Am Tobacco 4s '52	47¾	47⅜	47⅜
3 Am Tobacco 4s '64	70	70	70
37 Am T&T 3¼s '61	106½	106½	106½
9 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	106½	106½	106½
1 Nat Distry 3¾s 51ww	104¾	104¼	104¾
7 Nat Distill 3½s 49	½	½	½
16 NtRyMex 4½s'57asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 New Eng T&T 5s52	59	58¾	58¾
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¼	53	53
17 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57¼	57	57⅛
36 NYC cv 3½s 52	80¼	80	80
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97	62	61½	62
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	81¾	81¼	81½
101 NYC&StL 6s 41	56¼	56	56
14 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
4 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	106⅝	106¾	106¾
5 NY Conn RR 4½s 53	48¼	48	48¼
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	108	108	108
2 NY Edis 3½s 65	107¼	109¼	109¼
5 NY Edis 3½s 66	123½	123½	123½
3 NY G El H&P 5s 48	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	17½	17	17
1 NY Gas 4½s 67	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 NY G&W rfg 4s92	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 NY Steam 3½s 63	18	18	18
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	52½	52½	52½
2 NY S&W Term 5s43	109½	109½	109½
2 Niagara Falls P3¼s66	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	60¼	60	60¼
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48¼	48¼	48¼
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	68¼	67¾	68¼
5 Nor Pac 4s'97	63¼	63¼	63¼
6 Nor Pac 4s'97 reg	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	95½	95	95
2 Ont Pw N F'll 5s'43	108¼	109½	109½
2 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	79	79	79
4 Pac Mo 1st 4½'38	103¼	103½	103½
8 Pen Co 4s'63	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Pen-Dix 6s'41 A	101	101	101
1 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s'77	107¾	107	107¾
9 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	103⅜	103½	103½
18 Pen RR 4½s'65	89½	89⅛	89½
7 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	98½	98¼	98¼
2 Per RR gen 4½s'81	114	114	114
2 Pen RR 4s'48 st	90½	90⅜	90½
10 Pen RR 3¾s'70	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Per. RR 3¼s'52	70¾	70¾	70¾
4 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	67½	67½	67½
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	60	60	60
1 Pere Marq 4½s'80	58½	58½	58½
1 Pere Marq 4s'56	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Phila Co 5s'58	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	31¼	31¼	31¼
67 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	15	14⅞	15
6 Ph Read C&I 3s'73	4	4	4
10 Phillipine Ry 4s 37	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Phillips Pet 3s 48	99¾	99¾	99¾
16 PCC & S L 4½s 77	90½	99½	99½
1 Pitt Cok'e & Ir 4½s 52	54	54	54
9 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	70¾	70⅜	70⅜
2 Port Gen E 4½s 60	97¼	97	97
6 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	106	106	106
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
27 Republic Steel 4½s 56	99	98⅞	98⅞
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Safeway 5s Pow 4s'48	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 St L I M&S 4s R&G 33	60	60	60
1 St L&SF 4s 50 A ct	39	39	39
1 St L&SF 4s 50 B ct	34	34	34

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 St L S W 5s 52	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	64	64	64
1 Schulco 6½s 46B	38½	38½	38½
2 Seab A L 4s 50 st	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	75⅛	73⅜	73⅜
2 Skelly Oil 3s 50	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
12 Socony-Vac 3s64	101	101	101
5 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 So Cal Gas 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Sou Pac 4½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Sou Pac 4½s 81	40½	40	40
25 So Pac 4½s 69	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 So Pac 4½s Ore 7	47¼	47¼	47¼
3 South Ry 6½s 56	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	72	72	72
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
7 South Ry cn 5s 94	56½	56⅛	56⅜
11 South Ry gen 4s 56	68	68	68
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105½	105½	105½
2 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	110	109⅞	110
8 T RR A St L 4s 53	193⅞	193⅞	193⅞
5 Third Ave adj 5s 60	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
7 Third Ave 4s 60	62⅛	62⅝	62⅛
5 T St L&W 4s 50	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	97⅜	97½	97½
43 Un Pac 3½s '70	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 U S Steel 2.10s '49	101⅞	101	101½
18 Utah P&L 5s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 U S Steel 2.15s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 U S Steel 2.20s '50	108	108	108
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	5	5	5
8 Wabash 4½s '78C	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Walker H 4s '45	68	68	68
2 Walwrth 4s '55	48½	48½	48½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	84	84	84
15 Westn Md 4s '52	102¼	101⅞	102
15 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Wilson&Co 4s '55	112	112	112
2 Winston Sal 4s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Youngst Sh&T 4s '61	103¾	103½	103¾
8 Young Sh&T cv 4s '48			

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45D	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
7 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	58⅜	58	58
12 Argentine 4½s '71	64⅜	64¼	64¼
1 Australia 4½s '56	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Belgium 6s '55	41½	41½	41½
1 Brazil 8s '41	14¼	14½	14½
3 Brazil 6½s '26-57	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11⅞	11¼	11¼
7 Buen A 4½s '77	46	46	46
1 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	45	45	45
1 Bulkaria 7½s '68	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 Canada 5s '52	90⅞	90¼	90⅜
5 Canada 4s '60	80½	80½	80½
5 Canada 3½s '65	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
10 Canada 2¾s '45	10	10	10
1 ChileMtBk6½s'57asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3 Chile 6s '60 asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Chile 6s '62 asd	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
2 Cuba 4½s '77	99¾	99¾	99¾
17 Cuba 4½s '49	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
10 Denmark 6s '42	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
10 Denmark 5½s '55	70	70	70
1 Dom 5½s '42	50	50	50
5 French 4½s '41	20¼	20½	20¾
16 Ger Govt 7s '49	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Itul Pub Utjl 7s '52	47	46¾	46¾
9 Italy 7s 1951	85	85	85
3 Japan 5½s '65	1½	1½	1½
5 Mex 4s '04asd '54	29½	29½	29½
5 Milan City 6½s '52	50	50	50
2 Montevideo 7s '52	51	51	51
4 N Sou Wales 5s '57	49	49	49
2 N Sou Wales 5s '58	49	49	49
2 Norway 6s '43	39	38½	38½
3 Norway 4½s '56	39	38	39
4 Norway 4½s '65	57½	56	57½
5 Panama 5s66A st asd	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Peru 1st 6s '60	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Poland 4½s '68 asd	50	51	51
3 Queensld 6s '47	71⅞	67⅜	71⅞
10 Rio de Jan 6½s 53(49b)	32⅞	32¾	32⅝
9 Rome 6½s 52	54	54	54
1 Saine Fe Prov 4s 64	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
19 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	63	63	63
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s 52	56¼	55	55
7 Tokyo City 5½s 61	57½	57½	57½
7 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s'79			

Total bond sales (in dollars): Today, 4,888,550; week ago, 2,523,000; previous day, 6,186,500; two years ago, 3,718,000; Jan. 1 to date, 946,470,150; year ago, 973,214,175; two years ago, 1,066,031,005.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.14	107.9
Affiliated F Inc	2.44	2.67
Amerex Hold	12.75	14.25
Am Business Shrs	2.78	3.07
Am Gen Equip Inc	.24	.28
Am Ins Stocks	3.00	3.50
Boston Fund	13.25	14.25
British Type Inv	.14	.20
Broad St Inv	20.23	21.87
Bullock Fund	11.50	12.50
Can Inv Fund	2.45	3.25
Century Shrs Th	23.01	24.74
Dividend Shrs	.99	1.10
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.23	17.43
Equity Corp $3 pf	19.75	20.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.65	16.85
Fund Investors Inc	14.62	15.89
Gen Capital	25.30	27.20
Gen Investors Tr	4.43	4.83
Gen Investors Tr	13.05	14.03
Incorp Investors	3.60	4.70
Maryland Fund	17.50	18.82
Mass Invest Tr	8.96	9.79
Mutual Invest	1.02	1.16
Nation Wide Voting	10.28	11.08
New England Fund	.34	.39
Plymouth Fund	12.26	13.11
Putnam Fund	6.50	7.30
Quarterly Income Shrs	3.03	3.41
Repub Invest Fund	13.53	14.36
Spencer Trask Fund	.28	.34
Stand Util Inc	59.00	61.75
State Street Invest	8.37	9.10
Supervised Shares	.48	.53
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.71	.79
Trusteed Industry Shrs	15.50	
US El Lt & P Voting	12.54	13.80
Wellington Fund		

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.05	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.21	...
Depos Bk Sh NY "A"	1.35	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.62	...
Diversified Tr C	3.15	5.80
Diversified Tr D	3.55	4.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.28	5.02
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.24	...
Nation Wide Sec	45.625	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	1.92	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.47	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.42	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.05	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	8.76	9.26
Repres Tr Shrs	2.24	...
Super of Am Tr AA	15.50	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	2.00	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"		

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.00	1.625
First Boston Corp	15.50	17.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bonds Liq. Value	Bonds Sales Price		Common Stocks Liq. Value	Common Stocks Sales Price
B-1	25.98	28.44	S-1	22.31	24.47
B-2	20.17	22.12	S-2	11.25	12.41
B-3	12.72	14.02	S-3	7.61	8.44
B-4	6.41	7.05	S-4	3.01	3.40
		Preferred Stocks			
K-1	13.69	15.01	K-2	8.02	8.87

N. E. Public Utilities

Stocks Div	Bid	Asked
Bang H (1.20)	21	23
Do 7 pf (7)	133	
Do 6 pf (6)	108	
Brock Gas (.40)	53¼	71¼
CMP 6 pf (6)	100	104
Do 7 pf (7)	107	111
Cen VPS pf (6)	102	
Eastern Util (2)	27¾	29¾
Do conv	33¼	43¼
*Fall R G (1.80)	21½	23½
Fitch G F (2¾)	45	
Gt Mt Pw pf (6)	75	80
Hfd E (2¾a)	66¾	69¾
Havrhl E (1¾a)	13½	
Havhrl Gas (.80)	14	16
Hol W P (.80)	43¼	
Lawr G & E (3)	50¾	
Lowell El (3.60)	84¼	88
Lynn G&E (5)	22¼	24½
Lynn P&L pf (2)	32¼	34⅝
Mass U pf (2½)	32	35
NEG&E pf (2½n)	8½	10½
N E Pow Assn	62¾	65¾
N E Pub Ser	14	¾
Do 7% pf (6)	66	70
Do 7% pr (1¾n)	11	13
Do 7% plain	62½	66½
Do 6% pr (1½n)	10	12
Do 6% plain	27	29
Newpt Elec (2)	49½	52½
N B Ltg pf (3)	87	103
Prov Gas (.60)	32	34½
PS NH $6 pf (6)	10½	12
R I P Ser pf (2)	14¼	15¾
Rkld L&P (.70)	105	
Spgfld Gas (1.20)	31¼	33¾
TwSG&E pf (7)		
West Mass (2)		

*Ex-dividend. aPaid or payable in 1940. bPaid or payable in 1939. nPaid in 1940 on arrears.

Hungarian Bond Payment

NEW YORK—J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation announced that coupons due August 1, 1940, on bonds of the State Loan of The Kingdom of Hungary 1924 Dollar Tranche which have been enfaced in evidence of acceptance of the conditions set out in the memorandum of September 17, 1937, may be presented for payment on and after August 1, 1940, at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Presentation must be made within a period of six years from the due date of the coupon irrespective of the date of enfacement of the relative bond.

S. O. of Calif. Earns 44c

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co. of California reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $5,834,872, equal to 44 cents a share, compared with $3,891,847, or 29 cents in the comparable 1939 quarter.

Denver Road's Solvency Up Before Court

DENVER, July 30 (AP)—A legal struggle over control of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad opened in United States District Court yesterday with an attempt to determine whether the concern is solvent.

Fifty of the nation's leading railroad attorneys are participating in the hearing on the plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reorganization which would include consolidation of the Rio Grande and the Denver & Salt Lake Railway (the Moffat Road), and the so-called Dotsero cutoff.

The hearing climaxes five years of management under Federal reorganization law, and is intended to release the road to private ownership.

Judge J. Foster Symes will be asked to decide whether the D. & R. G. W. is solvent, according to a formal statement by William V. Hodges, Denver counsel for the "old D. & R. G. W., or the debtor company."

Cassius M. Clay, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's legal staff on railroad matters, arrived to defend the ICC plan.

Aligned against the RFC is a long list of bond holders, headed by an insurance group which holds a major portion of the road's outstanding securities.

The insurance group's counsel, headed by Col. Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., and New York City, filed a motion asking that the reorganization proceeding be dropped and that the creditors and claimants be permitted to proceed under their mortgages and contract rights. Judge Symes will rule on this matter later.

Some of the creditors have objected to the ICC plan on the ground that it would put the RFC in a favored position, requiring that the railroad's entire indebtedness to the RFC be paid off first, thus putting certain mortgage holders in a secondary class.

Mr. Hodges, pointing out that "one of the first questions to be decided is the valuation of the railroad," called C. M. Lightburn, valuation engineer for the Rio Grande for the last 23 years, as the first witness.

Mr. Lightburn set the total valuation of the D. & R. G. W. at about $215,000,000.

Mr. Hodges' position is that on the basis of this valuation the road is solvent.

He contends that the road's outstanding obligations are about 70 million dollars. It was indicated that Mr. Hodges would present objections to the ICC plan.

Carloadings Drop 1.6 P. C. in Week; 9.6 P. C. Over '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 718,489 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday.

This was a decrease of 11,408, or 1.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 62,958, or 9.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 129,792, or 22 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk	Inc(+) or Dec(-) Last Wk	Yr Ago
Miscel freight	277,022	†5,167	22,135
Less-than-carlot merchandise	148,076	143	†4,353
Coal	122,138	1,118	8,867
Grain and grain products	46,467	†6,123	5,645
Western districts	27,662	†6,479	2,796
Livestock	9,482	†1,086	†2,109
Western districts	6,916	†737	†1,523
Forest products	36,071	1,756	3,620
Ore	68,562	†2,304	24,998
Coke	10,671	255	4,155

† Decrease.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co

12 noon, Aug. 1

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling	$3.87	$3.82¼	$8.2397
Cables	.2275	.2275	8
Switz'l'd—franc	.0505	.0505	.0526
Italy—lira	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Germany—mark	.2390	.2390	.4537
Sweden—krona	.0075	.0075	.0220
Greece—drachma	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Finland—finm'k	.1765x	.1765	.2961
Hungary—pengo	.0352x	.0352x	.0748
Portugal—escudo	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Rumania—leu	.0225x	.0255x	.0298
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0925	.0925	
Spain—peseta			
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2190	.2190	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0515	.0515	.2023
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2348	.8440
India—rupee	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Java—florin	.2337	.2367	
Hong Kong—dol	.0600	.0600	
Shanghai—dol	.0751	.0751	.9613
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4975	.4975	.9600
Phil Islnds—peso			
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8825	.8837	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. †Partly changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 30 compared with comparable date a year ago: receipts $12,123,369.07 ($20,370,150.27); expenditures $20,539,892.81 ($31,915,083.74); net balance $2,248,087,978.67 ($2,447,306,845.49); working balance included $1,517,675,156.20 ($1,760,775,534.51); receipts for month $24,525,539.86 ($25,527,681.88); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $319,105,673.03 ($307,845,807.53); expenditures $811,908,635.73 ($807,324,993.63); excess of expenditures $492,802,962.70 ($499,479,186.10) gross debt $43,749,859,674.35 ($40,661,264,822.47); increase over previous day $25,697,032.00. Gold assets $20,460,471,296.32 ($16,237,518,277.80).

Bank of England

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Bank of England statement as of July 31 showed (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 609,540, increase 1,948; bullion 1,110, decrease 147; reserves 21,562, decrease 2,096; public deposits 22,081, decrease 7,586; private deposits 158,534, increase 3,609; government securities 152,858, decrease 1,245; other reserve to liabilities 11.9 per cent compared with 13.7 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Nation's Defense Program Seen Slowed by Vinson-Trammell Act

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The conference which Ed Knudsen held on Tuesday with leading airplane manufacturers and buyers may provide some kind of a solution to the present impasse in the defense program so far as planes are concerned.

Mr. Knudsen didn't mean to let the public know there would be such a conference. He is a simple and straightforward production man, out of whom the truth slips easily; the Washington correspondents were too much for him, and caught the slip right away.

Presumably the reason why the conference wasn't to be known about publicly was because it is not supposed to be public information that the government's airplane procurement program is tied in a knot. But it is. Orders for at least four thousand airplanes are now accumulating dust in Army headquarters pigeon-holes, and perhaps for many thousands more, while the public believes that the program is going ahead with all possible speed.

The Administration is standing between the known needs of the armed services and the known capacities of American industry to fill that need, particularly in airplanes. If the Wendell Willkie people get hold of the facts there will be quite a bit to pay in Washington, for they don't sound so nice, and they lead directly to the inner sanctums of the Administration, which is standing squarely between the armed services and American industry.

The gist of the situation is this: Under the present law, which is the Vinson-Trammell Act as amended in the last month, profits on naval shipbuilding and airplane construction are limited to eight per cent for competitively bid business and seven per cent for negotiated contracts. They are also limited to 8.7 per cent on performance cost. This means that if the bid is $1,000,000 the "profit" can't exceed $80,000.

If the cost of the contract runs over $1,000,000 the "profit" is still $80,000. If the cost runs below $1,000,000—down to say $600,000—the profit is limited to 8.7 per cent of that $600,000, or something round $52,000. However, this is only a nominal profit. Included in items not allowed as cost are interest on borrowed money.

If the manufacturer is asked to turn out 1,000 airplanes, and is not permitted to add these to the backlog to be turned out with his present capacity (which means they might be delivered along in 1942 or 1943 or later) it means he has to erect a new plant. If he has to erect new plant he has to get the money somewhere. If he gets the money somewhere he has to pay interest on it. If he has to pay interest on it, that interest is not allowed as a cost in his operating costs. It must come out of his limited profits.

(illegible) is only one of the legitimate co(illegible) which the Treasury will not allo(illegible)n the computation of permis(illegible)e profits under the Vinson-Trammell Act. It won't allow taxes, state or federal, for example. There are a number of other accounting costs which it won't allow.)

Who Stands the Loss?

As if this weren't enough, the industry which is expected to bid on government contracts for ships or planes under these limitations is also not allowed to charge off the cost of new plant in any period of time compatible with the prospects. It can, perhaps, charge it off in ten years. Thus, for example, it may be presented with an order for $1,000,000 of business which would require (unless it is to add this business to the backlog to be produced in 1943 or 1944) that it invest an additional $1,000,000 of plant.

But the manufacturer has no certainty that he can use this plant long enough to make the addition pay out. In other words, he may be left with this $1,000,000 of additional plant in a couple of years and no further orders. That's what happened to the airplane industry after the last war. It has obligations to stockholders; it has to stay in business. But present Treasury rules won't let it write this new plant off in less than ten years.

Now there is a plan afoot in Washington to do three things: (1) to repeal the Vinson-Trammell Act, with its profit limitation, which singles out the two at present most essential war industries for a narrow profit limit: (2) to permit amortization of plant constructed for war purposes in five years instead of in ten or twenty; and (3) to impose in place of these two an excess or war profits tax on all industry.

But it will take Congress some time to get round to this. The latest and most hopeful guess is that it may not be accomplished until September. It depends on how long it takes Congress to make up its thoughts on the complicated and controversial subject of the excess profits tax. Washington is hot and even though the Capitol Building is air-conditioned, Congressmen don't live there.

Whole Plan "Stymied"

Now the tough obstacle, or the Gordian knot, in the situation, is that the difficult excess tax problem has been tied up in a single package with the obvious need for a rescinding of the Vinson-Trammell Act and for a liberalization of the present amortization features of the tax law, so that manufacturers of airplanes won't run themselves into liability for civil suits from their stockholders for dissipating their assets in the construction of new plant without any reasonable prospects of ever being able to pay for it out of earnings. And for this tie-up, the Administration alone is responsible. The Treasury has insisted that all three must be considered together.

Mr. Knudsen has suggested that Congress pass a simple resolution heaving out the Vinson-Trammell Act and projecting a five-year amortization privilege for defense construction. But the Administration will have none of it. The Treasury is against it. So the President is against it. It's out. All three must be considered together; and so the necessary modifications which will permit the defense program to go ahead on the airplane side are stymied until Congress gets through the tangled excess profits tax program.

Numerous by-paths have been proposed. First, the Army Air Corps, which is reported to know exactly what it wants, in contrast with the rest of the Army, has offered "letters of intent" to the manufacturers. These would promise that if a manufacturer takes a contract under the present difficulties, they will be resolved when the law is changed. The letters haven't done any good, and it is said that the Air Corps' real purpose is to set the record straight so that if any investigation is ultimately made of why the program is at present stymied, it will find that the Air Corps' heart was in the right place and it wasn't responsible for holding up the program.

In the second place, the Treasury has dug up a several-years-old precedent in a tax law ruling under which a manufacturer can lease ground and build a plant, then write the plant off during the life of the lease, even if it is as short as eight years and even if there is a prospect that the contract may be renewed. But the program is still in the sand-trap.

No Orders Turned Down

The aircraft industry is worried lest the country get the impression that it is turning down orders because they aren't profitable enough. As a matter of fact no orders have been turned down. But the trouble is the raising of the money for new plant under the present conditions. It's impossible. They can't raise the money nor look their stockholders in the face if, in raising the money, they aren't allowed so much as to include the interest on it as a legitimate cost under the Vinson-Trammell Act nor to write that plant off within the reasonable prospects that the plant will have any business.

The whole problem would never have arisen if the new orders were to be filled in existing plant. But if the new defense program means anything it means the construction of new plant, and there the rub comes. Some people in the plane industry are even suggesting that a five-year amortization period isn't enough for new plant; they say it ought to be permissible to amortize in a maximum of five years and a minimum of the length of the contract. The emergency may be over in two years. Then there wouldn't be any earnings in the other three years, because there wouldn't be any business, out of which to write the plant off.

Strangely enough, people in Washington are scared of Wendell Willkie lest he or his crowd charge that they aren't bearing down hard enough on the tax side. They seem to overlook the fact that the present official obstruction to the defense program may provide rich pickings for the opposition. Since the Germans broke through at Sedan and the President made his big mid-May defense speech, only one small airplane order, to a company which never received any government business before, had been placed. Something is wrong.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Bayside Nat Bk (N Y)	25c		Aug. 1	
Minneap-Honeyw	25c		Sep. 10	Aug. 24
Accumulated				
Curtis Pub $7 pf	75c		Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Ohio Seamless Tube 7% pf	$56		Aug. 1	July 20
Irregulars				
U S Steel

Truck Drivers' Safety Code: Give Other Fellow All Breaks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The fatal mishap rate for motor trucks, per 10,000 vehicles registered, dropped 29 per cent during the past 12 years. The passenger car fatality rate on the same basis jumped 18 per cent during that time, according to the National Safety Council here.

Around these statistics is being woven an intensely interesting and significant human pattern of behavior. I lot of us have probably always thought, with a take-it-for-granted air, that it's the truck driver who gets into and causes most of the trouble on the road. Have you ever followed one of those big highway freight cars along a congested road and found yourself unconsciously blaming the driver for not only the congestion but the heat and all the problems of driving and owning a car? You'll know what that universal anti-truck-driver feeling is then.

But as the above figures show the truck driver is actually a safer driver than we passenger car operators. And it isn't just something that's happened. You see, the truck driver's job depends on his safety record. As a result he builds up not only skill, but thoughtfulness and courtesy, for he finds that it's better to go more than half way and avoid an accident than to insist on one's rights and have an accident, and no job.

These truck pilots, relates the Safety Council, have in fact developed what they call a defensive system of driving. This consists of aptness and habits not only to keep the trucker out of trouble but to avoid forcing other drivers into dangerous situations.

For example, here's what one veteran driver says: "I try to arrange my stopping so I eat at dusk, when headlights bother most. When I get sleepy I pull off to the side of the road for a nap."

Another one says: "If I see a car coming at me crowding the center lane, I know he is traveling fast, for when you're going 60 it's dangerous to keep over at the side, and I give him all the room I can. Every time I roll onto a three-lane highway I take extra pains to watch my p's and q's. I try to cover up for the private driver. Even though they get in your hair it's worth it, just to keep them out of trouble. There's hardly a day goes by but what I save some guy a head-on collision by slowing up as he passes so he can get back into line before a car from the other way smacks him."

One driver explains that when the road is crowded and he finds a long string of cars piled up behind him he looks for a filling station or wide crossing in which to pull out so they can go by.

These veteran truckmen sum up this defensive driving like this: "Obey all the laws but figure the other fellow won't. Give the other fellow the breaks, but expect none in return."

Observing motorists are noticing, for one thing, that it's the truck driver who dims his lights for you at night. They are finding that it's the truck driver who'll put his arm out and motion for you to come on when he sees a good space ahead—which you can't see—in which to pass.

Ships Fill Alaska's Bins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Soldiers must be fed, mining men must have tools, canneries must have cans, and Ketchikan must have new automobiles. To these ends the 19 boats of the Alaska Steamship fleet and boats of the Northland Transportation Company are constantly loading and unloading supplies for Alaska. With new and augmented naval and army bases in the Territory, summer traffic has now reached capacity.

Tourist trade, however, has not increased. It would like to increase but there are not enough boats to accommodate it. It is a seasonal problem with only three boats operating in the winter and the entire fleet in the summer. Possibly the situation needs a tourist subsidy just as there is a mail subsidy. As it is every stateroom and lowly cot is booked ahead.

Loading of supplies for Alaska is unique. Cargoes for other boats may be varied, but what goes into the hold of Alaska-bound ships includes "everything that a human being might need from a needle to a tractor." This is the usual description of cargoes by men on the dock and is quite accurate.

Variety of Supplies

When the President McKinley, for example, is about to be loaded the dock presents a gamut of supplies for human needs, from cabbages for Kodiak, to tires and chains for Fairbanks, from belts for tractors for the Moore Creek Mining Company, to sheet metal for the army base at Anchorage by way of Seward.

These supplies have come from all parts of the United States with tile from Ohio and chemicals from New York and nationally advertised goods from the big distributing centers.

Cargo on the dock is well ordered. If goods seem to be pretty mixed with their assortment of bleach, cheese, canned apples, water heaters, tomato juice, paint, felting, box shooks, and radios, it is because these are all going to one place. "Points on the Yukon River," one assortment was labeled.

Meats and ice cream are brought in just before sailing time, and vegetables that need to go immediately into the cool room. Meats are brought direct from cold storage in insulated trucks.

Big Operations

Cargo appears to be, much of it, on the side of big operations, for canneries, mining, and for defense construction. There are great piles of folded flat cartons to be assembled later and returned, filled with canned salmon, there are enormous spools of cable and wire, there are cement, piling, pipe, angle irons, lumber, hams and bacons, kilns dried salt for packing fish, new potatoes to feed an army, onions, storage batteries, tons of bags of flour, and boxes of dishes.

Getting into the passenger list is opening a new page of great interest. Freight is loaded first, bright red tractors shoot back and forth hauling freight, leviathan trucks filled with "co-operative" eggs rumble in, longshoremen handle goods which the next shift will load into the insatiable hold of the McKinley.

Kate Archibald

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also exceptional value $1.00 Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with a leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Etchings, Religious Boxes. Good Profits. Extra Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-42, Fitchburg, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS

55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 L-rchmont 327

FLEETWOOD WEST

1472 Midland Ave., Bronxville, N. Y., Vicinity
One block North of Fleetwood Station

Modern elevator building, spacious 3-4 room apts., 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.

ARTHUR E. MUTH, *Management*
MRS. WALTHER, Agent Beverly 8244

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

Phipps Garden Apartments

Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y.
(Only 25 Minutes from Grand Central)
1½ to 4 Rooms, $36 up

Modern apartments, in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees, flowering shrubbery. Nearby public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social Room. Indoor tenant activities include a Camera Club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.

5101 — 39th Avenue, L. I. City
(Corner 50th St. and 39th Ave.)

BEDDING

MARKS, beddingspecialists, hairmattressesconverted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th) N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SEBAGO LAKE, MAINE — Two furnished cottages to let, 3 and 5 rooms; boat, garage. P. O. Box 417, Boston. STAdium 9623.

VERMONT HILLS, near Woodstock — Small camp cottage; 2 good beds, 1 camp, plumbing, $75 for August; references. P. O. 297, Stonington, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD

ZEHNER'S, High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y.—Ideal family resort, excellent food; bathing nearby; booklet; $14. Tel. 94 R. 4.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MIDDLE-AGED woman, Christian Scientist, is offered home in return for companionship to another like herself. Apply MRS. LOUISE DALTON, 3919 53rd Street, Woodside, N. Y. Phone 6:00-7:00 p. m. Hav. 6-2927.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 8-5973.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A BEAUTIFUL small home for people of refinement; fine location, wonderful view. Apply 38 Shaw Road, Brookline, Mass.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE—Five large rooms, oil-burner, extra lavatory, attached garage; garden, shade trees. 128 Stuart Street, Lynbrook, N. Y. Lyn. 2586.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Attractive California bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, garage; plot 75x135, shrubbery, fruit, shade trees; restricted neighborhood; furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Smith, 251 Lena Ave., Freeport, L. I. Ph. Free. 3499.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED salesman, successful record, wishes represent manufacturer; want strong, progressive company. Box H-400, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Musica Brothers' Bail Discharged

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The aggregate $20,000 bail under which the three brothers of F. Donald Coster-Musica were held by local authorities before they were sent to Federal prison was discharged today on the order of General Sessions Judge Saul Streit so that relatives could recover the collateral they had given bonding companies.

The three—George Vernard-Musica and Arthur and Robert Dietrich-Musica—still are under a local indictment for grand larceny and forgery in connection with their collaboration with Coster - Musica's multi - million-dollar McKesson & Robbins abstractions.

Judge Streit ordered that a warrant for their arrest be sent to the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal penitentiary, to be served when they complete their Federal terms in the same connection.

Local Classified (Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account.
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

PAYING GUESTS

A WOMAN legislator will open her large home to a few select paying guests, adults only; refined, homelike atmosphere; modern conveniences, spacious lawns; meals served only to resident guests, breakfast trays if desired; no liquor; references required; rates on request; open August 10. MRS. BERTHA HAYES, Sunnyside Farm, Barrington, N. H.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England Homestead; all modern improvements; excellent table; ideal vacation spot; reasonable rates.

CALICO COTTAGE, Westport, Conn.—Overlooking water; bathing, boating; spacious lawns; easy commuting. Grace France, Tel. WEstport 3849.

MAPLELAWN—A lovely home in the beautiful Litchfield Hills, welcomes guests for weekends or vacation; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. SMITH, RFD, New Preston, Conn.

NEAR OTISVILLE, N. Y.—Quiet farm for rest, study or vacation; lovely countryside; good food. MRS. J. B. ROWE, R. F. D. 2, Port Jervis, N. Y.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS. — New club residence for women — comfortable rooms, club lounge and sun-deck; rates $3.00 per day, $15.00 per week—lower in September. PRISCILLA ALDEN CLUB RESIDENCE, 246 Commercial St.

River Bend East Randolph Vermont
Delightful rooms and meals
Old fashioned house with modern conveniences. Special rates to parties.
Weekly rates. Miss M. L. Hunter.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SLIGHTLY USED spinet type piano; will sell for balance due; cash or terms. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwins, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (65th), New York.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937.
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. Boulevard 8-7030

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—J. Eugene Geer
Real Estate Broker
High Street, Hempstead. 623 and 285

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y., 121-29 11th Ave.—Attractive rooms adjoining bath; excellent beds; quiet; reasonable; direct highway 5 min. Fair; free parking. GOEPFERT, Ind. 3-0948.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-20 Kissena Boulevard—Beautiful large cool room, twin beds; best location; reasonable. FALCONNET, Ind. 3-4506.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 59-22 Parsons Blvd.—Light, airy rooms; $1.00 per person; 4 minutes Fair; parking. VETTER, Fl. 9-2988.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-03 58th Ave.—Private home, large, airy rooms; walking distance Fair; free parking. Ind. 3-2536.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 110-23 70th Ave.—Transient, permanent; room, private bath; private family; residential section, walking distance to Fair, convenient all transportation. BO. 8-2732.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

PARKSIDE HOME—Tourists and commercial. MRS. CHAS. CHASE, 1407 State St., Watertown, New York (Routes 12 and 3).

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—West 81st St.—Lovely, cool single; extensive river view; use immaculate kitchen, elevator, desirable building. TR. 4-4775.

N. Y. C. (58th St., near Sutton Place)—Newly decorated room, private home; cross ventilation, semi-private bath. PLaza 3-2280.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 105-10 135 St.—Pleasant furnished room, separate entrance; private family; garage optional. Jamaica 9-0677.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to lady or be useful in refined family; unencumbered. Write Box C-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday Wednesday and Friday mornings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND'S
AUGUST FURNITURE SPECIALS
SAVINGS OF 10% to 40%
Visit Our Model Rooms Use Our Budget Plan

READ'S
August Showing of
FURS

THOMPSON'S
WOMEN'S APPAREL
OF THE BETTER KIND
985 Main Street Dial 4-4568

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established In 1915

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
BEHREN'S MARKET
192 FAIRFIELD AVE. DIAL 5-5121

MEIGS
Annual August
FUR SALE
Now in Progress
Precious Furs at Unheard-of Savings

HAMILTON WATCHES
Henry C. Reid & Son
1134 Broad Street
Near Fairfield Avenue

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton Joseph S. Hall
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

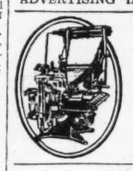
Portable Radios
To take on your vacation
$19.95 and up
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

Greenwich Hardware Co.
PICNIC JUGS
PICNIC GRILLS
PICNIC BROILERS
PICNIC CHARCOAL
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p m daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

FRESH BLUEBERRY PIES
Made in 3 Sizes
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE *Harvey & Lewis* CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service
18 Colony Street At the Clock

MIDDLETOWN

PELTON'S
Toiletries
for men and women
SANDWICHES SODA BAR
108 Main St and 186 E Main St.
Tel. 1259 Tel. 647

CONROY'S
We enjoy serving Monitor Readers
Fancy Groceries Delicatessen
364 Main Street Telephone 2389

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you, too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

Many Wonderful Savings at our
August Furniture Sale
CAULKINS & POST, Inc.
484 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at *Raphael's*
303 Main Street New Britain

JAMES A. SPINETTA
"Quality Food Purveyor"
NATION-WIDE SERVICE GROCERS
437-439 WEST MAIN ST PH. 6300

McWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
Try our Quality and Service
QUINNIPIAC COAL CO.
Dial 6-1125 344 State St.
Please Mention the Monitor

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS.

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort.
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
Tydol Gas — Miller Tires
Lubrication — Batteries
Prompt and Courteous Service
223 Whalley Ave. 1545 State St.

Cities Service Gas
Goodyear Tires
Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
255 George Street 8-5722

WHITTON FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for All Occasions
1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 5658 9 a m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NU BLUE SUNOCO STREAMLINE ACTING MOTOR FUEL
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Ph. 966

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Mason Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
Pre-Inventory Clearance
Starts Saturday—July 20th
Grand Opportunity to save!

WILLIAMS **OIL-O-MATIC** HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

Miller's Lilliputian Shoppe
175 BEDFORD STREET
TEL. 3-1269
"Costumers to Children"

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597 Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

No Money Down
up to 3 Years to Pay
SEARS WILL ARRANGE A LOAN FOR YOU OF
$100 TO $2500
FOR HOME MODERNIZATION UNDER THE NEW 1939 FEDERAL HOUSING ACT

Write or phone Sears for free estimate on all Plumbing and Heating Jobs.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We are the sole distributors of
"KENWOOD" ALL WOOL BLANKETS
It would be wise to secure your blankets now while prices are reasonable.

Our annual Midsummer Sale
now in full swing
Substantial Reductions on all merchandise
ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Ph. 4-4822

PIERPONT'S
GIFTS of Traditional Quality
Smart Design
and Fine Workmanship
159 BANK ST. WATERBURY

The MILLER & PECK CO.
Visit our Second Floor
DRESS DEPARTMENT
You'll be pleasantly surprised at the dozens of New Summer Styles at such low prices. All our Sportswear Reduced
SAVE up to 50%
On Dresses and Sportswear in our REMODELING SALE!

MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 EAST MAIN STREET, WATERBURY

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

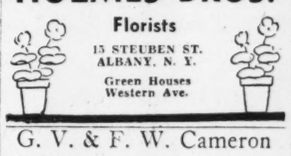
New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. M. Whitney & Co.
Albany's headquarters for sportswear all kinds and styles of bathing suits, slack ensembles, and spectator sports wear. You'll have much more fun if you know that you are correctly outfitted!
ALBANY'S SPORTSWEAR CENTER
WHITNEY'S SECOND FLOOR

HOLMES BROS.



Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Women!
Buy now and save in our August Sale of
TOWNLEY COATS
and
RONLEY FURS
STEEFEL BROS.
Women's Shop

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane at James St.
Sale of Straw Hats and Panamas and All Summer Merchandise

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Further Reductions Now in Effect—
JULY CLEARANCE SALE
Quality Summer Footwear
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

For THRIFTY PEOPLE
August Is a Month of Special Values
when you can plan to make your budget include a lot of extras. Annual Fur Sale. Annual Blanket Sale. Semi-Annual Furniture Sale, and other Special Events—
at McLEAN'S

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P M
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

HOBLIN'S HARDWARE STORE
Paint, Paper, Ranges
Refrigerators, Etc.
94 KRAFT AVE.

BUFFALO

Untereckers INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores, Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo Kenmore and Snyder
Ll. 7676
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

Beautiful Rugs in All Sizes, Made From Old Rugs and Clothing
GEO. J. ALLES
609 Genesee St. CL. 1882
We also sell and lay LINOLEUM FLOORS
RUGS WASHED, REPAIRED and REFITTED

Hotel Statler Flower Shop
James T. Longley
FLORAL DESIGNS
for All Occasions
Delivered Anywhere
Telephones
WA. 3545--WA. 4600

Kensington Flower Shop
471 GRIDER STREET
Opp. E. J. Meyer (City) Hospital
Flowers by Wire
Delivered Anywhere
UN. 1045 Phones PA. 9243

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St., Un. 6600

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 Delaware Ave. 304 Main St.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

ELMIRA

For Good Ice Cream Sodas
Stop at

406½ WALNUT STREET
Dial 2-9653

GLOVERSVILLE

Annual August
FUR SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
ARGERSINGER'S

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

BUY AT THE **ESSO** SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO MAIN

OUR MID SUMMER SHOE CLEARANCE
is now in full swing
with prices greatly reduced
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

The New 1940
FRIGIDAIRE
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

LARCHMONT

G-W-MERRELL HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, PAINTS
FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATORS
1921 PALMER AVE. LARCH. 2460

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

THE NEW MEN'S SHOP
Clothing and Men's Furnishings
8 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 2234 Bay Shore

General Electric Home Appliances
Sales L. A. AYRES Service
141 W. MAIN ST. PHONE 771
Refrigerators, Vacuum Cleaners, Dish Washers, Oil Burners, Radios, Toasters, Mixers, Ranges, Washers, Ironers, also Oil Burners.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE (Continued)

New and Complete Line of 1940
Norge Refrigerators
and Norge Washing Machines
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main St. Phone Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon

BRUMMER'S
Delicatessen
Fancy Salads and Home Roasted Meats
30 East Main St., Babylon, L. I. Phone 140

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries—Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

BAY SHORE—Islip Terrace

IRISH SETTER PUPPIES
5 Males
8 Months—Registered A. K. C.
KITCHING
172 Lincoln Ave., Islip Terrace, L. I.

DOUGLASTON

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571—1572

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
For Men ..... Health Spot, Etonic
Women ..... Enna Jettick, Health Spot, Treadeasy
Children ..... Kalisteniks, Dr. Posner
39-06 Main Street FL. 9-5958

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

The House of JOHN ALDEN
C. Antinori & Son
Upholsterers and Decorators
41-06 163rd St. Ind. 3-0242

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily except Saturdays and Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9351 14 Station Sq.

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS . . . TELEVISION
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
Queens Blvd at Continental Ave.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Berain
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

FREEPORT

Bitterman's Corset Shoppe
DON'T MISS $ DAY—Aug. 8
DRESSES $1 AND UP
Sizes 14 to 52
53 W. MERRICK ROAD FREEPORT 81
Phone for Fitting Appointment

FOR REAL VALUES
Don't Miss Our
$1 DAY SPECIALS
ON AUGUST 8TH
IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
80 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

LEONARD SHOP
72 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT
AUGUST 8TH
We'll have our
FAMOUS ANNUAL $1 DAY

Cars Completely Serviced
at
SONNY'S SERVICE STATION
GREASING, WASHING, TIRE SERVICE
E. Sunrise Highway and Henry Street
Phone Free. 4977
Cars Called For and Delivered

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

REAL ESTATE
Rental and Sales
Insurance of All Kinds
WILHELMINA C. BAUER
399 Nassau Road, Roosevelt, L. I.
Tel. FREE. 6682

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
778 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed, 65c per pound.
Closed during August
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Delivery
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 So. Franklin Street, Tel. Hemp. 1717

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

WALTER'S LAUNDRY
Phones
Hempstead 3831
Freeport 3831
Hollis 5-6201

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Our 12th
August Fur Sale
QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers Made to Order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
See Us for
FUR STORAGE

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire
NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
at money saving discounts
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

SCHERR'S
Women's, Men's and Children's Wear
116-23 JAMAICA AVENUE

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 219-15 Jamaica Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED. STORED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIKNU Service
LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 3434 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street (Oldest Banking Institution in the City)
Branch Office 268 North Avenue

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Up-to-Date Methods
featuring
Gabrieleen and Crème Permanents
NEW ROCHELLE 9697
527 Main St. (one flight up)
Near Division St.

Marie Stone
Announces
August 26 Re-Opening
Showing Fall Models in Gowns and Sportswear
106 Centre Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios etc.
MOST UP TO DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Groceries Delicatessen
CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Homemade Salads, Jellies, etc.
544 86th Street SH. 8-6677

Diamond & Haberer
TYDOL
SERVICE STATION
6401 FORT HAMILTON PKWY.

MEN'S WEAR
VACATION SPECIALS
SLACK SUITS, SLACKS
POLO SHIRTS AND ACCESSORIES
Reduced for Clearance
COLIN BROS.
958 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
Underhill 3-5804

Watch our Week-End Specials for Money Saving Values
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
Braunschweiger Brothers
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food and Pratt's Frozen Fruits and Vegetables.
810 West 187th Street
Near Ft. Washington Ave., New York City
Wadsworth 3-1861—1850
Orders Called For and Delivered
RE. 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream Weissglass Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Av. Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St. Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Av. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue W. N. B.
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

PELHAM

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Garden Supplies
Seeds—Plants—Cut Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

BUY AT THE Esso SIGN ARTHUR HANKINSON
Esso MOTOR OIL
South Ave. at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure Happy Motoring

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

LUCKEY'S *Has Remembered That Half of the Folks Vacation in August*
Mid-Summer Sales and New Arrivals Make Exciting News for the Late Vacationer
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

VACATION NEEDS!
SPORT SHIRTS
ENSEMBLES
WASH SLACKS
SWIM TRUNKS
STRAW HATS
SPORT OXFORDS
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"

FINAL
CLEARANCE SALE
All Summer Merchandise
Drastically Reduced
Dress Coats—Sportswear
BAUER'S
260 Main St.

Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient, easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.

It's a Wallace Year
The Wallace Company

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S and W FINE FOODS

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Pd., East Glen. 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S. at Court
Call or Write

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

Beck
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Insured Moth-Proof Cleaning

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones:
Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
30 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4400

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
FASHIONS

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women . . $6.95 and up
For Men . . . . . $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

SUMMER SUITS
Palm Beach, $16.75
Tropical Worsteds, $25 and $27.50
Chas. Holtzman & Son, Inc.
259 State Street

Our Mid-Summer Collection has arrived
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Sportswear, Millinery, Accessories
THE IMPERIAL
325 State Street Phone 4-9510

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUSY FINGERS GIFT SHOP
2810 JAMES STREET
Gifts for All Occasions
Complete Line of Hosiery
Rental Library

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

The Tea Kettle Dining Room
501 E. Genesee St.
Syracuse, N. Y.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Eakins Sterling Diner
"Just Good Things to Eat"
1136 South Salina Tel. 3-9728

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-5113 825 EAGLE ST.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN

EVERY PIECE OF
FURNITURE
REDUCED
In Empsall's August Sales for the Home. Certain savings, and a BUDGET PLAN that makes it easy to take advantage of them.
Empsall's

Price Tells—Quality Sells
at the
New Elkhorn Market and Bakery
We use the best to make the best.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
U.S. TIRES
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

Clearance Sale!
Men's Reg. Shirts . . . Were $1.65 to $2.50 Now $1.00
Men's Sport Shirts . . Were $1.00 and $1.50 Now 59c, 2 for $1.00
Always the same fine quality merchandise we are known for. Now at Unbelievable Reductions.
Chester Squire
MEN'S SHOP
144 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. Altman's

STONE'S Semi-Annual **CLEARANCE**
Clothes Shop
199 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Hungary has issued a special set of five semi-postal stamps in honor of Matthias Hunyadi who ruled the Magyar country from 1458 until 1490. King Matthias was one of Europe's leading intellectual and political rulers. He was born February 22, 1440, and became king at the age of seventeen. Besides being an active soldier he was a lover of books and an admirer of antiquity. The 32 f. plus 16 f. value is inscribed "A Konyvkedvelo" (the book lover), and is illustrated with an open book on which are the words "Corvin" and "Codex" on the right page and "Buda" and "1473" on the left page. The date 1473 is said to be the one in which the first Magyar Codex was published, at Buda.

The reign of King Matthias was one of culture. He invited to Buda Italian architects, engravers and other artists, as well as eminent scholars of the age. In 1476, he married Beatrice of Aragon, who had many interests in common with him. Together they built a library of Hungarian literature, of theology, poetry, history and philosophy, which was housed in a wing of the royal palace on a hill overlooking Buda, and on the 10 f. plus 5 f. value this structure, "Hunyadvara" (Castle of Hunyadi) is pictured. A profile portrait of King Matthias with a laurel on his head is shown on the 16 f. plus 8 f. value. The 6 f. plus 3 f. value pictures him as "The Raven," showing the "Hollos Cimer" (Raven Coat-of-Arms). The 20 f. plus 10 f. value pictures an equestrian statue of the king in full armor inscribed "A Hadvezer" (The Army Leader).

Mexico's "Monument to Heroes" issue.

The latest from Portugal.

Stamps From Other Lands

Finland—Two stamps have been overprinted for domestic use because of an increase in local postal rates. The surcharged stamps were the 1.75 M. on the 1.25 M. value of the current series and the 2.75 M. on the 2 M. value.

Liechtenstein — A new set of eight "Nachporto" or postage due stamps has been released. These stamps are for the Swiss Administration of the Post Office and replace those issued in 1928 for the same purpose. The design pictures a posthorn in the center and above this the value, the color of the stamps being a light blue and the value figures in red.

Mexico—Two new stamps have been released. A 6-cent, green, pictures a monument commemorating the completion of the Mexico-Guadalajara highway; a 30-cent, blue, pictures a monument erected to National heroes.

Paraguay—Word has been received that a series of four stamps will shortly be issued honoring the 100th anniversary of the first postage stamp. The first three stamps of Paraguay together with the portrait of Sir Rowland Hill will be reproduced. A second set of four stamps will honor Dr. Francia, noted for his activities in connection with the consolidation of the independence of Paraguay.

Portgal—Two new stamps have been received. The design common to both stamps pictures a futuristic tower from the platform of which the present generation, backed by former generations, looks off into the future, and beneath is the inscription, "Era dos Descobrimentos." The values are the 25c., gray green color, and the 1.00 e., red.

Spanish Guinea — Three values of the current stamps have been overprinted "Habilitado Correos" for use in the colony until a supply of the new stamps showing the portrait of General Franco are received. The values overprinted are the 5c., 25c., and the 1 P.

Cachet for Maiden Voyage

The Post Office Department has announced that a special cachet will be placed on all covers mailed aboard the steamship America, in addition to the seapost postmark for its maiden voyage starting from New York August 10. The America is the largest commercial ship ever built in America and will visit at Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and Havana, Cuba, returning to New York on Aug. 22, 1940. Collectors may send their covers under cover addressed to the Postmaster at New York, N. Y., with the request that they be mailed on the first voyage of the steamship America.

The covers may be addressed to the senders or other persons in the United States or elsewhere, and postage must be fully prepaid at the regular rates. Senders should not prepare covers bearing an embossed or other cachet impression or printed matter that does not leave sufficient space for the official cachet in addition to the space required in the regulations for the address (3½ inches at the right end of the envelope). If there is insufficient space for the official cachet, the covers will be forwarded without the cachet impressions. Cachets will not be applied to the backs of covers. After cancellation the covers will be sent onward in the mails according to the addresses. Cards should not be sent. Consignments of covers should be sent in time to reach the New York Postmaster not later than August 8, 1940.

United States

The Post Office Department announces that the August itinerary of the Philatelic truck includes the stopping at Wheeling, W. Va., on August 1st, then through Washington, Pittsburgh, New Kensington, Tarentum, Kittanning, Brookville, Ridgeway, Johnsonburg, Kane and Bradford, Pa., arriving in Salamanca, N. Y., August 13th. The truck will go on to Gowanda, Hamburg, Buffalo (stop of two days for the annual convention of the American Philatelic Society at Buffalo), Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Fredonia and Westfield, N. Y., North East, Erie, and Girard, Pa., Conneaut, Ashtabula, Geneva, Painsville, Willoughby and Cleveland, Ohio, arriving there August 29th for a three-day stop.

STAMPS & COINS

56 DIFFERENT from Falkland Islands (shown), Kenya, Sinkiang, Tanganyika, Selangor, Italian E. Africa, 70 yr. old N. G. Postal Dist., other odd lands. All for 5c with approvals. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., Dept. C, Box 71, Sta. O, New York, N. Y.

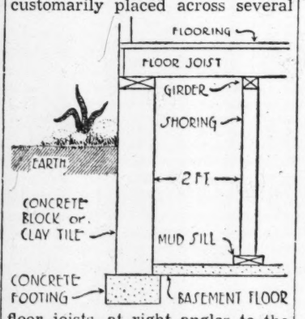
UNUSUAL acquisition "Delaware—Swedes" Commemoratives ($1.44 face value) now removed from Agency list enables offering beautifully centered sheets at $2.00, three for $5.00. Swapping considered. Approvals available. BEEBE, Yonkers, N. Y.

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Foundation of a House Can Be Relaid?

It is, of course, very seldom that an entire foundation under a house has to be relaid. More frequently, however, there may be occasion to rebuild a part of the foundation which may have been weakened or damaged by storm waters, earth movements, or rather unusual strains or pressures. The entire foundation could be laid in "installments," so to speak, by the same general method described below for relaying a single section or portion of it.

The first necessity is to provide some other support for the weight of that part of the dwelling which would normally rest on the section of foundation which is to be relaid. This may be accomplished by means of shoring and underpinning—beams or timbers set as props or supports. A timber is customarily placed across several



floor joists, at right angles to the joists, and the shores placed under this crosspiece.

The shoring is carefully wedged up to the exact height necessary to hold the weight of that section of the dwelling which is under repair. Except in the event that the weakening of the old foundation has allowed the house to sag or settle, care is exercised to see that the floor-line is not altered. This is quite important, for lifting part or all of the house above its original level would endanger all the plumbing, gas piping, electric wiring, plastering, etc., in the building. In cases where the floor line has sagged, heavy jackscrews are employed to lift the house back into position.

When the floor is leveled and the supporting shores in place, the old, faulty foundation can be torn down and a new foundation laid in its place, after which the shoring can be removed and the repair is complete. If the structure happens to have a poured concrete foundation wall, instead of the more common clay tile or concrete blocks, the fact that the new concrete shrinks on drying must be taken into consideration. The foundation must be allowed to dry thoroughly before the shoring is removed, and any space left by the shrinkage must be filled with a shrinkless material, to bring the foundation solidly up to its proper and permanent height.—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

For I the LORD *thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I will help thee.*—ISA. 41:13.

Where Would You Find—

1. A kumquat?
2. The Straits of Florida?
3. The capital of Maine?
4. An umbrella bird?
5. The famous painting "The Gleaners" by Jean François Millet?
6. The largest Spanish-speaking city in the world?
7. Hog Island?
8. The country of which W. Mackenzie King is Premier?
9. The Potomac River?
10. Mount Alverstone?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

Expert

The manager was interviewing an applicant for a situation. "Is there anything you can do better than anyone else?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "I can read my own writing."—Children's Newspaper.

Ready for Action

Vernon: "Gram'ma, if I was invited out to dinner somewhere, should I eat my pie with a fork?"

Grandma: "Certainly, Vernon."

Vernon: "You haven't got a piece of pie around the house that I could practice on, have you, Gram'ma?"—Grit.

His Angle

A Scottish visitor to Rhodesia was taken by a Bulawayo friend to the famous World's View, a desolate and rocky spot.

When he arrived at the top, the Scotsman surveyed the mighty panorama.

"Mon," he said, in awestruck tones, "what an awfu' place tae lose a gowf ba'."—Tit-Bits.

Words and Deeds

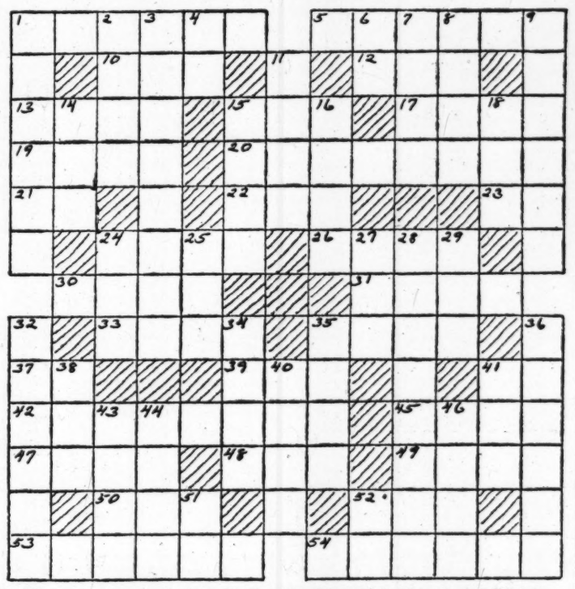
The story is told of Orville Wright that he was once reproached for not taking up the challenge that Professor Langley was the inventor of the airplane.

"You are too taciturn," he was told. "You should assert yourself more."

"My friend," replied Orville Wright, "the parrot is a good talker but a bad flier."—Children's Newspaper.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What vulture is found in most elevated parts of Andes?
5—What is name of village in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village"?
10—What is a river of eastern France?
12—Aries is represented as what?
13—What is an Indian of any Shoshonean tribe of southern California?
15—Quagmire filled with decayed moss is what?
17—What kind of meat did Mr. Spratt eat?
19—Timber from Drammen, Norway, is called what?
20—What Spaniard discovered Amazon River?
21—Who was chief deity of ancient Eridu?
22—What is a county of Scotland?
23—Symbol for tin is what?
24—What is sixth month of Jewish year?
26—What is singing voice of Mallika in "Lakme"?
30—Gertrude Atherton used what animals in title of a novel?
31—What is a river of Italy?
33—Who was Isaac's favorite son?
35—What indicates position of any of pins in a bowling alley?
37—Book of Job is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
39—What is a mound used by golfers?
41—What is the "you" of the Bible?
42—Act II of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" takes place where?
45—A caftan is something to play, feed, or wear—which?
47—In a suit of armor, what part of body would the genouillere protect?
48—What is nickname for Henry?
49—What trees are mentioned in English history and literature?
50—What coarse fabric is woven in Arabia, Syria, etc.?
52—What measure was used by Phoenicians and Hebrews?
53—The fabulous roc used what to carry off elephants?
54—What is a seaport city of Nova Scotia, Canada?

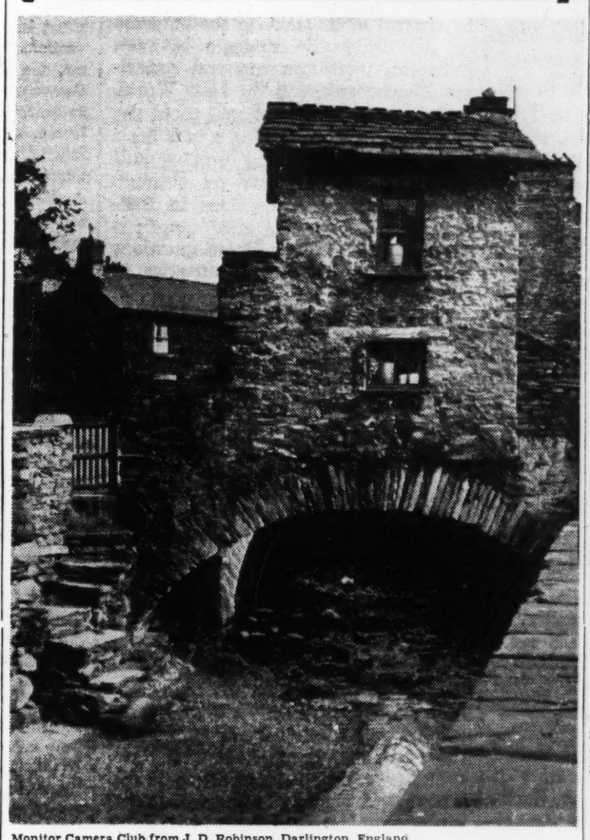
Down

1—What is a city of New Jersey on Delaware River?
2—Who is actress of whom Zola wrote?
3—Who was one of bravest of Greek heroes before Troy?
4—Upon.
6—From what place did Terah and Abraham start to go into land of Canaan?
7—What is used in field hockey?
8—What is a seaport of northeastern Sweden?
9—What is a district of central Alaska?
11—We sing of what O'More?
14—What money of account was introduced into England by Danish invaders?
15—What animal wandered about Mt. Erymanthus in Acadia?
16—What is a manufacturing city of Thuringia, Germany?
18—What is a commune of Belgium?
24—What tool would have a helve for a handle?
25—What is a town of northwestern Iraq?
27—What is one circuit around a race track?
28—Who is David Copperfield's aunt?
29—London, Canada, is in what province (abbr.)?
32—What is name of family prominent in "Great Expectations"?
34—What State is west of Colorado?
35—Barter.
36—On what island of Channel Islands is St. Helier?
38—What is a measure of weight?
40—Susa was capital of what place?
41—What is a wild ox of Tibet?
43—What is an antonym of "false"?
44—From what mountain did Moses see land of Canaan?
46—What is a lake of Scotland?
51—Article.
52—What State is north of Tennessee (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

IN months of sun so live that in months of rain thou shalt still be happy.—"MAHABHARATA."



Monitor Camera Club from J. D. Robinson, Darlington, England

A House on a Bridge

This unique structure is surely one of the quaintest buildings to be seen anywhere. It is built on a bridge spanning a stream at Ambleside, in the Lake District. There is a saying that a Scotsman built it to avoid paying ground rent!

It Is Said of Knowledge

The essence of knowledge is, having it, to apply it.—Confucius.

Knowledge is a treasure but practice is the key to it.—Old proverb.

Whatever I did not know, I was not ashamed to inquire about, so I acquired knowledge.—Persian Philosopher.

Imparting knowledge is only lighting other men's candle at our lamp, without depriving ourselves of any flame.—Jane Porter.

The more extensive a man's knowledge of what has been done, the greater will be his power of knowing what to do.—Disraeli.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little.—Bacon.

The more a man knows, the more he is inclined to be modest.—Fielding.

I envy no man that knows more than myself but pity them that know less.—Sir Thomas Browne.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friendly Recognition

(Boston Post)

Watertown, Mass.

An umbrella, although not black and not to be carried as a walking stick, became a symbol of peaceful, friendly relationship here recently.

Motormen and conductors assigned to the Watertown Square carbarn have noticed the hot sun beating down on Patrolman Edward P. Murphy as he directed traffic from a booth at Galen and Watertown Streets.

Waving hour after hour at the various lines of vehicles has caused the officer much discomfort. So a collection was taken and Motorman Dennis A. Devaney in behalf of the employees presented the officer with a large canvas umbrella to make life a little cooler.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Somebody should invent a bicycle that won't operate on the wrong side of a street.

Kiwanis Magazine: The best way to get a speaker to limit his talk to half an hour is to invite him to address the club for fifteen minutes.

San Angelo Whit's Wit: Optimism is the ability to speak of "my" car in the face of a chattel mortgage with 10 payments still to be made.

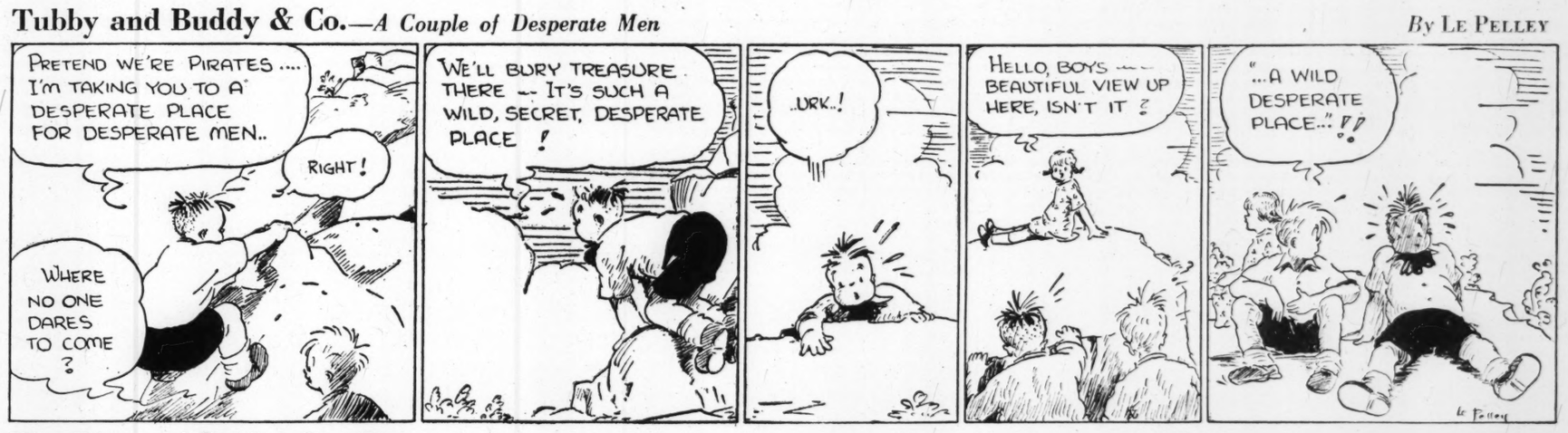
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A small citrous tree cultivated in China and Japan; also its tart orange fruit.
2. A strait between Florida and Cuba.
3. Augusta.
4. A South American fruit crow, with a broad crest from which it takes its name.
5. The Louvre, Paris.
6. Buenos Aires, Argentina.
7. A reclaimed island in the Delaware River eight miles from Philadelphia; during the World War it was the site of the largest shipbuilding plant in the United States; turned over to the U. S. Shipping Board in February, 1921.
8. Canada.
9. It rises in Hampshire County, West Virginia, flows between Maryland and West Virginia, and empties into Chesapeake Bay; 287 miles long.
10. Alaska; 14,500 feet.

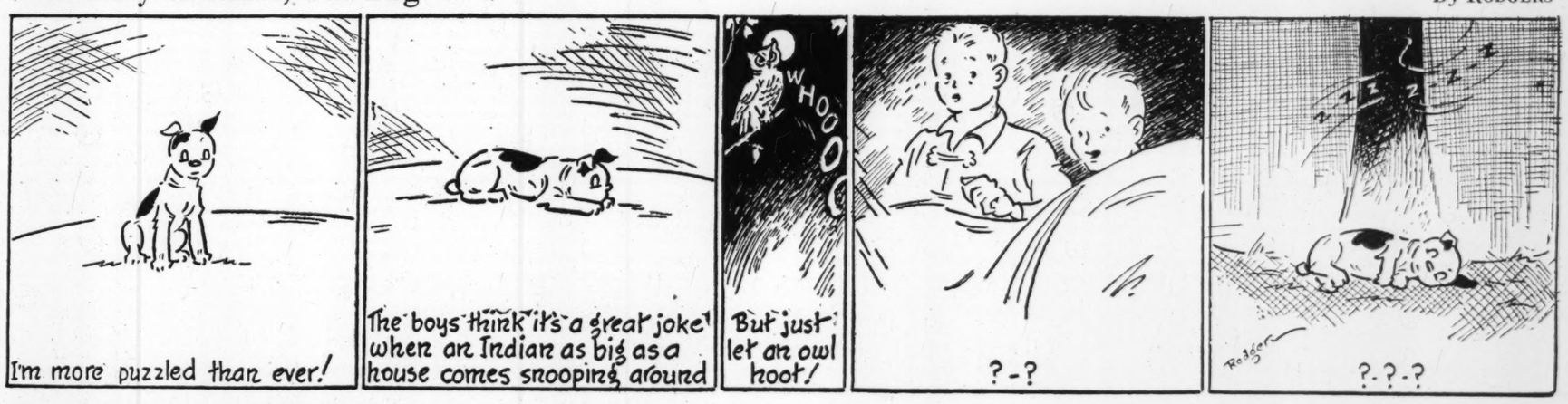
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Couple of Desperate Men*

By Le Pelley


PRETEND WE'RE PIRATES .... I'M TAKING YOU TO A DESPERATE PLACE FOR DESPERATE MEN..
RIGHT!
WHERE NO ONE DARES TO COME ?
WE'LL BURY TREASURE THERE -- IT'S SUCH A WILD, SECRET, DESPERATE PLACE !
..URK..!
HELLO, BOYS -- BEAUTIFUL VIEW UP HERE, ISN'T IT ?
"...A WILD DESPERATE PLACE..." !?!
Le Pelley

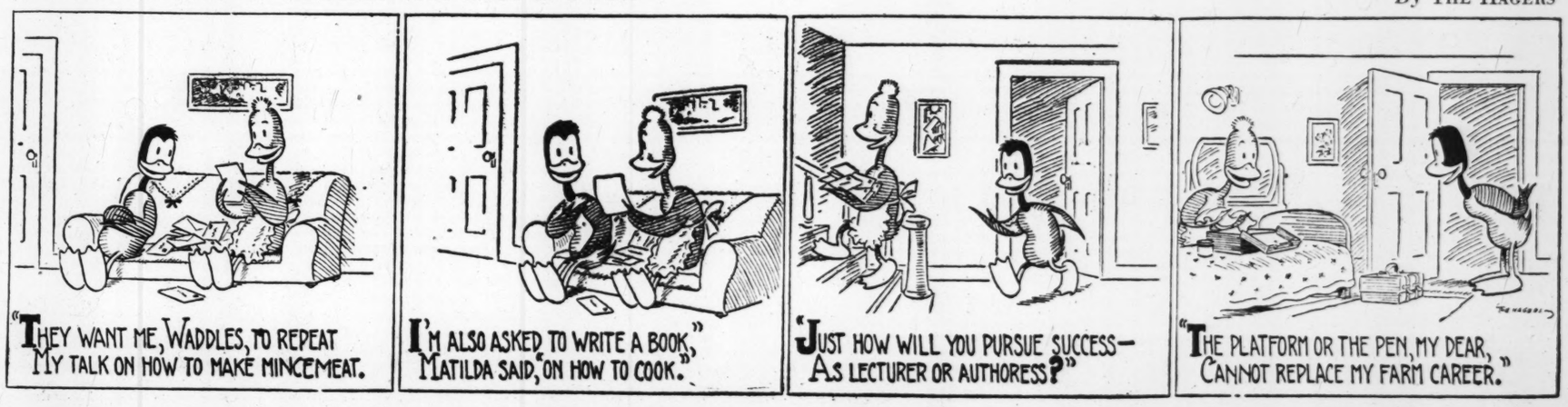
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?

By Rodgers


I'm more puzzled than ever!
The boys think it's a great joke when an Indian as big as a house comes snooping around
WHOOO
But just let an owl hoot!
?-?
?-?-?
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*One Career at a Time*

By The Hagers


"THEY WANT ME, WADDLES, TO REPEAT MY TALK ON HOW TO MAKE MINCEMEAT.
I'M ALSO ASKED TO WRITE A BOOK," MATILDA SAID, "ON HOW TO COOK."
"JUST HOW WILL YOU PURSUE SUCCESS— AS LECTURER OR AUTHORESS?"
"THE PLATFORM OR THE PEN, MY DEAR, CANNOT REPLACE MY FARM CAREER."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Necessity Knocks Repeatedly

Far from destroying the possibilities for union among nations, the war seems rather to be destroying the alternatives. Even if the peoples were looking forward to nothing more than an end of armed strife and a return to old ways, such a return might well be impossible. For the conditions which underlay those practices are being shattered apparently beyond repair.

As a notable article by "Argus" in The Christian Science Monitor of two days ago pointed out, one of the main supports of pre-war British policy has disappeared with the French Third Republic. The tendency of the new leaders of France is to adjust their economic and political life with that of the Continent. Even in seeking counterweights to Hitlerian Germany, these leaders incline toward other totalitarian States, specifically Italy and Spain.

The unlikelihood of Britain's finding an effective partner across the Channel, even after a British victory, is causing conservative and imperial-minded Britons, as well as those who have always favored collective security, to look in new directions. Britain must look toward the members of the British Commonwealth and toward the United States for collaboration in a new system of world order.

Meanwhile, the problems the United States is facing as a joint guarantor of the integrity of the Western Hemisphere may speedily educate Americans to the advisability of sharing these problems as widely as possible. Americans are beginning to recognize the important role the British Navy has played in defending the Monroe Doctrine. Currently, British offers to collaborate with the Americas in solving the problem of raw-material surpluses indicates a corresponding recognition by Britain of its stake in the outcome of the diplomatic struggle between European totalitarianism and American libertarianism in the New World.

There is nothing academic about the thinking that is producing a new basis for co-operation among peoples still free. Just as conditions are outmoding old political conceptions in Britain, they are forcing new questions upon other countries. These questions will find no satisfactory answers in power politics.

The experience of Britain and France shows that alliances are not so well adapted to defense as to offense. They prosper, as Adolf Hitler once pointed out, while there is something to be got out of them. To secure a world order in peace and justice such as Britain and America desire a more genuine unity than alliances is needed.

Britain's offer of union to France came as experience was driving home this lesson. The costly significance of that experience should not be lost sight of in countries less hard pressed. While an international federation in any complete sense may not prove feasible while one of the potential members remains at war, yet for all who value individual liberty and national independence the question of preserving these will remain after the war. However heavy the responsibilities of collective security may have once seemed to peaceable peoples, the responsibilities which confront them today are still more arduous and risky. In their efforts to fulfill these they are being brought together in a way that could hardly have been foreseen a few months ago.

Taking the Biscuit

"Army Biscuit Too Dainty" ran the headline of a recent story in a British newspaper—a story that told how the army biscuit of today is a delicate morsel, one-eighth of an inch thick, wrapped in glycerine-soaked paper, and warranted to melt in the mouth.

Old soldiers no doubt snorted disdainfully when they read this, and thought of the biscuit of their day, that *was* a biscuit. It was not perhaps comparable to the "hard tack" of the ancient mariners, nor did it have the flavor of antiquity that clings to the railway buffet bun; but it showed that the bulldog breed had a bite equal to their bark, and that it was no empty boast to say that, in the matter of iron-jawed resolution, the British soldier "took the biscuit."

He is still the same man, as he has proved in the teeth of opposition, if not with them, and it must not be imagined that his stamina has crumbled with the biscuit. On the contrary, this improvement in his food can certainly be applauded on the ground that the brave deserve the fare.

Calling the Guard

To all with eyes to see, the emergency is perfectly obvious which causes Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, to urge Congress to enact quickly legislation which would call the National Guard to stations for a year of training. This is far from saying that America is in imminent danger of invasion, but it does take time to train an army and the United States must be prepared for what may follow any outcome of the Nazi-Fascist attack on Britain.

"We cannot now afford to speculate with national security," says General Marshall. Although the Senate Military Affairs Committee has put aside momentarily the compulsory selective service bill in order to advance first the National Guard call, it is to be noted that the War Department and evidently the Administration consider both measures necessary. Each step should be taken in its turn.

The posts to which the militia units are to be called indicate something of the nature of the emergency. Most of the training places are to be along the coasts, doubtless to familiarize the men with harbor defenses, anti-aircraft work, and operations against landing parties. This preparation might be useful later in the Caribbean areas, outposts of Panama Canal defense.

One aspect of the Guard call which deserves careful attention is the fact that a number of members of the National Guard are married men whose dependents would suffer considerable hardship and possibly lose their homes if obliged to live on the pay of an enlisted man as compared to the breadwinner's ordinary earnings. Statements have been made that these men will be given an opportunity, perhaps even be urged, to resign. These are men who would be passed over until the deferred classes were called under the contemplated draft act, and their places should be filled by men of fewer family responsibilities.

Here is an opportunity to test out the possibilities of volunteering. Persons who believe that voluntary methods should take precedence over conscription and who at the same time recognize the seriousness of the present situation can help materially to obtain needed recruits for the Guard units.

Mercy's Work Should Go On

If the German Army has used for military purposes planes carrying the Red Cross insignia, as charged in a British Air Ministry communiqué, the offense is serious not only because it contravenes the Hague Convention but because it hampers and endangers the genuine work of rescue.

The use of German Red Cross ambulance planes for reconnaissance was apparently proved when two such planes were forced down at two points and the crews made prisoner. The logbook showed, a British communiqué declares, that one of the captured craft had been used as communication plane by a General of infantry, and was fitted with wireless equipment. Such planes have frequently been seen flying over convoys, say the British.

The inevitable result of such a violation of the Red Cross agreement is to work a hardship on the violators. Legitimate Red Cross planes have been forced down off the English coast, and the Germans contend these have rescued friend and foe alike, if in distress. The British, however, notified the German and Italian Governments that because of its alleged abuse, planes bearing the Red Cross emblem approach British territory or ships or areas of operation at their own risk.

Germany evidently has refrained from repeating certain outrages which aroused neutral resentment during the World War, but possibly the temptation of the emergency and the aim of reversing the British blockade has led overzealous individuals to ignore the regulations. Still, the proper operation of Red Cross planes is a necessary function upon which the combatants should agree and upon which there should be understanding even in the heat of battle.

A city newspaperman visiting Mr. Willkie's Indiana farms puzzled the tenants by asking questions about the "hahgs." It was some time before they understood he meant "hawgs."

Let not the news leak out in Ipswich, Duxbury, or Little Neck, but they're trying to make clam chowder out of sea cucumbers on the Pacific Coast.

Our Readers Say—

"Harassed by One-Man Governments"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the opinions and impressions of expert commentators may be so easily heard or read, those of the unknown voter, the silent listener to the recent National Conventions may be of less interest. But to me, the word pathetic best described the Democratic Convention. It was pathetic that so many intelligent people could have believed, or been made to believe, that the fate of their country depended upon their nominating the same man for the third time. And also pathetic that our President could consent, in this day when the world is so sadly harassed by one-man governments, to a nomination that would even faintly suggest the possibility of such government in the United States.

It seems to me a poor party that can produce but one leader in a period of twelve years, so making necessary the breaking of a soundly democratic precedent.

In the comparatively small circle in which I move there are several votes which, like my own, have usually been cast for Democratic nominees but will in November be given to Wendell Willkie. And this as a protest against a third term policy—a policy that can only be dangerous to a democracy.

(MRS.) MAY A. SORENSEN

Santa Monica, Calif.

"A Kind, Reassuring Friend"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This letter is written to express some of the gratitude I feel to The Christian Science Monitor for what it is, and for what it is doing for the world.

When I try to enumerate the features that I particularly like, I find that when I would "declare and speak of them they are more than can be numbered." Not that everything appeals equally to me, but when the table is spread for the whole world there must necessarily be varied food, so I choose for myself, and am grateful that there is wholesome provision for all.

At one time I thought the Monitor was "taking sides" in a certain national issue. I did not tell anyone this, but one day someone told me she thought the Monitor was partial, politically, but she thought it was just the opposite of the side I thought it took. This helped me to see how much it is a matter of our own thinking.

At this period of world history I cling more than ever to the Monitor as to a kind, reassuring friend, whose visits bring information of what we ought to know, but does not frighten nor deceive us.

(MRS.) JEAN M. HUTSON

Los Angeles, Calif.

Defense—But for What?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On a question as momentous as that of compulsory military training, it seems to me that we Americans have expended very little thought. It has been suggested that we need a large army. With a few expressions of regret, most of us have accepted the idea without questioning. Shouldn't we first, as Colonel Lindbergh suggested, decide what it is that we want to defend and then decide what is needed to defend it?

Neither you nor I know what this army we are helping to form is for. Is it to defend ourselves by waging aggressive war on the continent of Europe? If so, do we as Americans approve of such a policy? I think that few of us do. If it is not to wage war in Europe, is it to defend territorial United States or the Western Hemisphere? If so, is it necessary that we mobilize an army as large as that which has been proposed?

Our defense strategy should include the maintenance of a large navy and an air force with which to prohibit the establishment of any possible base from which an enemy might attempt invasion. An army as large as the one we are considering would not be fully utilized even if invasion were attempted by all possible enemies simultaneously, unless we are coming to think that offensive war is the best defense.

Washington has not given us a word as to how our army is to be used. Why don't we demand an explanation and why do we accept the plan when we have not been shown that the proposed army is necessary for our protection here?

We all agree that defense is necessary, but let us not confuse objective with means. We should not accept a large army as a means of fulfilling our end of defense until we are shown that this particular means will help us to achieve the end we are seeking.

Compulsory military training is a small sacrifice when we consider what we wish to defend. This nation cannot afford to sacrifice the freedom of its individuals nor its standard of living if it leads to anything but wise and necessary defense. R. W. H.

Boston

[EDITOR'S NOTE—Leaders of both major political parties have given commitments against using American troops as expeditionary forces in European wars. Military men cannot very well say where and where only they will meet a thrust; it has to be met where it is made. And if American forces should "prohibit the establishment of any possible base from which an enemy might attempt invasion," that responsibility would require them to watch some islands outside the Western Hemisphere.

The coast line of the continental United States alone is approximately 5,000 miles to be guarded, and that of Alaska, the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone add over twice as much more. This is quite an area to be defended by a Regular Army smaller than was that of the Netherlands. If to this standing force of approximately 270,000 is added the 230,000 members of the National Guard and the 1,500,000 proposed to be trained by conscription, the total is approximatey one-tenth the total active soldiery and trained reserves of Germany, Italy, and Japan—if these be contemplated in attack "by all possible enemies simultaneously."]

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Curb It"

—Grover Page in the Louisville Courier-Journal

Villa Gracieuse

We sat in the gardens at Versailles, by the fountains, eating bread and cheese, and Marianne confided to me, "When Maman and Papa go to the Riviera this winter, Jacques and I shall find a little house of our own." Two years later I was invited to visit that little house of their own, on the banks of the River Marne.

Marianne had drawn a map, which I studied all the way in the autobus, from the point where I left the Paris subway. Several miles along the route du Plessis-Trévise, I came to the crossroads and the spreading oak tree which Marianne had painstakingly reproduced. I descended and followed the narrow, twisting path till I came, eventually, to a garden gate with a neat brass plate upon it, reading, "Villa Gracieuse." There was also a sign attached to the gate, in black crayon on gray cardboard, warning: *Prenez garde. Chien méchant.* I had not expected that. I was wondering whether to take a chance with the *chien méchant* and enter boldly, or to rattle the latch in the hope that someone besides the "naughty dog" would hear me, when Marianne appeared, her baby on her arm, and flung the gate open. Her white teeth glittered in a smile as she said, "Ah! the dog is tied up at the back of the house. He is himself afraid. But there are tramps in the lanes, and Jacques is away all day in the city."

The "Villa Gracieuse" had three rooms. Its wide, gray stucco front, with gay shutters of cerulean blue, had been misleading as to size. The living room contained a long couch, three chairs standing stiffly in a row, a dining table with ornately carved legs, an iron stove on top of which sat its summer decoration, a bowl of red roses, a radio set and a few bookshelves—the French classics dear to Jacques, and the light, English fiction which Marianne enjoyed.

Most spacious of all was the bedroom. The great, walnut bed, elaborately inlaid, and overlaid with a tick full of feathers, sheets edged with Normandy lace, and an embroidered quilt, occupied only a corner of the chamber. In the shadow of the surrounding space stood the baby's crib, ingeniously constructed by Jacques, rather in the form of a barge, and painted mauve and cerise. The wall paper had been chosen with joy and enthusiasm. Violet, crimson, and blue flora ran vigorously all over it, continuing the Gallic tradition in wall coverings observable in any lodging house in the Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

* * *

The fragrance of a rich *potage*, simmering on the fire, drew us gradually into the kitchen. Salad ingredients, just pulled from the garden, lay heaped close to a wooden bowl, and there were olive oil and lemon juice ready for mixing. Lamb cutlets, new potatoes, and fresh green peas showed certain signs of preparation. Long sticks of bread leaned against the door, where the baker's boy had left them, and at the back of the table sat a fat, yellow cheese.

As we stepped back into the living room Marianne turned the knob of the "T. S. F." just to show me how up-to-date the Villa Gracieuse was, and almost immediately, to the strains of "Tea for Two" sung in French and broadcast from some restaurant under the *Tour Eiffel*, the baby fell asleep. Marianne seemed a long time putting him into his crib, but when she reappeared she was carrying a large bowl filled with cherries which she had stopped to pick from a tree that overhung her kitchen porch.

"Come, see my garden," she said, and we went out, through the back door, pushing aside the heavy curtain which kept out the flies. I had never seen any other garden so resourceful. Every inch of soil seemed cultivated. Carrots and parsley and *haricots verts* formed the green centerpiece of a broad band of fragrant herbs. Lettuces, beets and potatoes had a gay border of jasmine, pinks and peonies. Radishes and peas were surrounded by wall-flowers and nasturtiums. Lilac bushes flanked the path to the hen-run. Close to the beds of radish and parsnip ran a rather formal row of charming little rose trees with blossoms red and white, bushes as rounded and smug and decorative as any that ever graced the vellum of a mediaeval book of hours. It was peaceful and rich with promise, that garden on the Marne, five short years ago. . . .

* * *

My mail brings me a letter, written as the Germans advanced on Paris: "I have left V—— with the children. We were having constant alerts, and we had no shelter. The bombardiers arriving over Paris are dispersed on the suburbs by the D. C. A. My little André is terrified. Jacques has been all winter in front of the Ligne Maginot. The Government allows me the sum of nineteen francs per day, to live on, for the three of us. At V—— I managed, for I had no rent to pay there and I had a few pupils for English lessons. Of course, here it's different. . . ."

They were on the march, Marianne and her two children. The Villa Gracieuse was in the line of bombardment. One speaks of the French doing this and doing that—as if the Pétain Government were the French! The French I am thinking of at this moment are Marianne and her two small children, refugees from their Villa Gracieuse; and Jacques who fought all winter in front of the Maginot Line, Jacques who lost his father and two brothers in the war of 1914-1918, and who had talked to me enthusiastically of America and of a greater democracy in the world. PEARL STRACHAN

Mirror of World Opinion

Melodrama, 1940 Style

Even today, I still regret that in spite of all my efforts I have not succeeded in achieving friendship with England, which I believe would have been a blessing to both peoples.—Adolf Hitler in his Reichstag speech.

Which reminds us of a melodrama we saw once on the old gaslight circuit. In the first act, the villain pushed the heroine off a cliff. In the second he bound her to a railroad track as the night express approached. In the third he pursued her with a butcher knife.

In the fourth act he said, "Why do you fear me?"—*Kansas City Times.*

Escape

If you feel jittery about the war or politics or business, take a drive into some quiet byroad where they are still harvesting wheat, or if you are too late for that, pause at some field of bound grain, where the shocks cast long shadows at sunset, and you can hear, in the distance, the calling of bobwhites and orioles.—*Oklahoma City Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Frontiers in Natural Resources

By Langbourne M. Williams, Jr.
President Freeport Sulphur Company

(From an address at the University of Rochester)

Until about fifty years ago men who were dissatisfied with what they had could set forth into the wilderness or into the great unclaimed prairies with the confident hope that they could find great natural resources which they could claim for themselves. They found gold mines and silver mines and copper mines and iron, coal, and virgin forests.

Men with courage and ambition who were willing to work hard could carve out for themselves great fortunes as a result of finding these great resources. Because these rich mineral deposits outcropped at the surface, they were found relatively soon after the regions were occupied. A recent government publication stated that only five of the nation's leading metal-mining districts were discovered after 1900, and none since 1910.

Does that mean that the doors of a prosperous future are closed to us, that we must accordingly adjust ourselves to a different way of life and a different system of society from that which we have enjoyed in the past? The answer is "No," as long as we believe it is "No." . . .

* * *

Today, we are actually creating natural resources from the air, the sea, and the earth beneath our feet.

Nitrogen is one of the most important of elements. We have to fertilize our soil with it and we need it for dyes and explosives and other chemical uses. We used to be dependent upon foreign sources for this vital raw material. Now we are actually getting it right out of the air. Millions and millions of dollars have been spent to put up great plants and by complicated processes actually recover the nitrogen.

And nobody thought of the sea as a source of mineral wealth. Of course, we know there is practically everything in the sea, but it seemed ridiculous to talk about taking a million gallons of water and separating sixty-seven gallons of bromine from it, but we had to have bromine because we demanded better performance from our automobiles and that meant we had to have better gasoline and we need bromine to make anti-knock gasoline for our high-compression engines.

So the Dow Chemical Company went down to Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1933 and spent several million dollars and built a plant and began to extract this mineral right out of the Atlantic Ocean, and there is a profit from this operation of a million dollars a year and additional employment and a product we all need.

This same company is now going to spend five million dollars down in Texas to take magnesium out of the Gulf of Mexico, and there they are going to take three and a half million gallons of sea water a day and recover fourteen tons of the mineral magnesium from it.

* * *

New frontiers are opened and new mineral resources are found by new techniques in prospecting as well as in mining. Last year the United States produced more than 1,000,000,000 barrels of oil worth over $1,000,000,000. Most of this oil came from a mile or two miles beneath the surface of the earth. How do you think the people who spend $150,000 for one well to be driven straight down into the earth for two miles to find oil at that distance had any idea that they were going to find oil there?

Do you know what a seismograph is? It is that machine that they have down in Washington and at some universities to measure movements in the earth and tell us about earthquakes.

Somebody went down in that great flat marshy land of the Mississippi delta and drilled a hole about ten feet deep and put off a shot of dynamite. About a mile away there was a man with a seismograph and he measured how long it took for that sound to travel through that marsh and reach his seismograph. He knew by study how long it ought to take that sound to reach him, so that when the sound of this explosion came in a shorter time, he guessed there must be some different formation other than the usual mud of the delta. So he went off in another direction and they put off another shot and by triangulation found out where the body was that was different from the surrounding mud flats. And because of their experiments down there they guessed that this was a salt plug. They knew that you often find oil and sometimes sulphur in connection with those salt plugs.

Now that sounds pretty simple, but it is only for the last fifteen years or so that we have used methods like that, and the amount of the wealth we have created, the amount of new frontiers in natural resources that we have unfolded for ourselves runs into billions and billions of dollars.

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